

FDIS

DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

China

Vol I No 080

25 April 1983

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

U.S. USSR, Use 'Inferiority' as Arms Race Tactic [RENMIN RIBAO 22 Apr]	A 1
PRC ESCAP Representative Views Grain Problem	A 2
U.S. Proposes New Grain Deal to USSR	A 2
Soviet, French Contradictions 'Sharpen'	A 3

UNITED STATES

Shultz on Effects of U.S. View Toward Taiwan	B 1
U.S. Secretary of State to Visit Mideast	B 1

SOVIET UNION

Zamyatin Views Relations with U.S., PRC	C 1
USSR Marks Lenin's Birth, Renews Attack on U.S.	C 2
Zhang Tailei Birth Anniversary Marked in Moscow	C 2
USSR's Soyuz T-8 Spacecraft Returns to Earth	C 2

NORTHEAST ASIA

Former Japanese Foreign Minister Pays Visit	D 1
Chen Muhua Hosts Banquet	D 1
Talks With Chen Muhua	D 1

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

17 Vietnamese 'Invaders' Killed 21 April	E 1
Brothers Awarded for Action Against SRV Troops	E 1
Zhao, Entourage Fly Home From Australia	E 1
Return to Hangzhou	E 2
Li Xiannian, Sihanouk Speeches Reported	E 2
Sihanouk Departs Beijing for Paris 22 April	E 5
Arrives in Paris	E 6
Democratic Kampuchean Forces Attack SRV Troops	E 6
Kampuchea Wipes Out Over 200 Vietnamese	E 6

SOUTH ASIA

Indian CP (Marxist) Delegation Visits Beijing	F 1
Greeted by Hu Yaobang 23 Apr	F 1
Talks With Hu Yaobang 24 Apr	F 1
CPC, CPI (M) To Resume Relations	F 2

EASTERN EUROPE

Hu Yaobang To Visit Eastern Europe in May	H 1
Romania Visit Announced	H 1
Yugoslavia Visit Announced	H 1
PRC, Poland To Strengthen Coal Cooperation	H 1
Polish Underground Solidarity Leader Detained	H 1
Polish Solidarity Leader Walesa Given Job Back	H 2

PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Deng, Others Attend Memorial Service for Liu Fei	K 1
Ulanhu's Memorial Address	K 2
Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun at Patriotic Catholic Fete	K 4
Wang Zhen Attends Guangdong Party School Meeting	K 5
Gu Mu Visits Shantou Special Economic Zone	K 5
Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao Mourn Lin Qiaozhi	K 5
RENMIN RIBAO Editorial on Key Economic Tasks [23 Apr]	K 6
Peasants Should Rely on Own Strength, Not State [RENMIN RIBAO 22 Apr]	K 8
JINGJI RIBAO on Improving People's Livelihood [16 Apr]	K 9
Bo Yibo on Key Projects, Technical Reform [JINGJI RIBAO 13 Apr]	K 10
Zhang Jingfu Calls for Improved Economic Results [JINGJI RIBAO 14 Apr]	K 13
Jan-Mar Retail Sales Reported Up 10 Percent	K 14
Machine-Building Ministry on Tractor Production	K 15
Shanghai Enters Peak Year for Shipbuilding	K 16
Chang Jiang Water Diversion Project Progresses	K 17
Circular on Urban, Rural Trade Fairs Issued	K 17
Circular on Food Sanitation Law Issued	K 18
Work Teams at Sites of Key Construction Projects	K 19
Accord Reached for Shanxi's Coal Development	K 19
Central Military Commission Lauds PLA Cadre	K 19
China Broadcasting Station Changes Call Sign	K 20

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Taiwan Pilot Describes 'Cross Over' to Mainland	U 1
Beijing Radio Interview	U 1
Seven Kuomintang Agents Arrested in Tianjin	U 3
Further on Tianjin Spy Ring	U 4

TAIWAN

Taiwan Pilot Makes Forced Landing on Mainland	V 1
Pilot's Defection Denied	V 1

U.S., USSR USE 'INFERIORITY' AS ARMS RACE TACTIC

HK221205 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 7

["Random Notes" by Zhou Xiangguang: "Contending for 'Inferiorty'"]

[Text] The United States and the Soviet Union have all along contended for military superiority. Yet, all of a sudden, they have started to contend for "inferiorty." This can be proved by the following facts.

In early March 1983, the U.S. Defense Department circulated a pamphlet -- "Soviet Military Strength." Citing several instances to show the Soviet reinforcement of military strength, the pamphlet stressed that the United States is now lagging behind the Soviet Union in both strategic and conventional weapons. In early April, two Soviet organizations also issued a pamphlet entitled "How to Diminish the Threat to Europe." It eloquently vindicated the claim that the Soviet development of new weapons has not disturbed the balance between East and West and that the new Soviet missiles "are unable to destroy the U.S. inter-continental ballistic missiles." Following this, leaders of both countries made remarks to this effect, and newspapers of the two countries also made a big fuss about the matter. Both sides claim that they are inferior to the other in military strength. Thus a propaganda war contending for the laurel of "inferiorty" has broken out.

The United States said: "Since 1969, the Soviet Union has developed five new kinds of inter-continental ballistic missiles and has improved them eight times." The Soviet Union refuted that, and said, "The U.S. Infantry III and Neptune III strategic missiles are weapons of the 1970's and the Trident I missile is a weapon of the early 1980's."

Then, the United States argued that "in 1978 the Soviets had 600 land-based medium-range nuclear missiles while the United States did not even have a single one," and that "the Soviet Union makes an average of 3 warheads every week, and now has 1,300 but the United States has none. It seems that the Soviet definition of balance is 1,300 to 0." The Soviet Union immediately repudiated the statement, saying that "our medium-range weapons in Europe cannot reach U.S. territory. Yet, all the weapons that the United States plans to deploy in Europe can hit Soviet territory. The United States made the comparison between U.S. and Soviet military strength by citing a few weapons that are favorable to itself, but it distorted the balance of arms and soldiers between NATO and the Warsaw Pact."

The Soviet pamphlet asserted that "the Western world already possessed missile weapons that had functions similar to the Soviet SS-20 missiles" and, moreover, the Western missiles could fire "twice as many warheads as the Soviet missiles" on a single occasion. In the meantime, however, the United States argued that "NATO had no weapons comparable to the Soviet missiles."

As the saying goes, "Everyone knows how to play magic but everyone's skill is different." All the world knows that the antics of both the United States and the Soviet Union, like magic performances, are nothing more than a deceitful trick even though their skill is terrific. And, although both of them claim that they themselves are at a "disadvantage," everybody knows that their purpose is to put on a pose of justice to support themselves in the struggle for the upper hand. People are fed up with such tricks. However, since both powers have tried hard in this war of propaganda to persuade others that they themselves support disarmament and oppose arms expansion, we will keep an eye on them and judge them by their deeds. Let us watch what they are going to do in the next play.

PRC ESCAP REPRESENTATIVE VIEWS GRAIN PROBLEM

OW231447 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 23 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese official here today called on the Asian and Pacific countries to promote grain production and build up grain security reserves as a step toward solving food problems in the Asian-Pacific region.

Addressing the plenary session of the 39th annual conference of the Economic and Social Council for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP), Vice-Chairman of the Chinese Delegation Shen Ping said the basic way for the developing countries to solve the grain problem is to increase production.

Shen expressed his appreciation of the agreement in principle reached by the South Asian countries to build up grain reserves on a sub-regional scale. This is a step forward in implementing the principle of "collective self-reliance" following the setting up of similar reserves by the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), he said.

He also called on countries and areas in the South Pacific to build up their regional grain reserves according to local demand and features. He held that the strategic measures to cope with the grain problem should be based on promoting production according to the internal conditions of each country. These measures include improvement of grain distribution, the setting up of grain reserves, promoting rational consumption and nutrition, helping supply each other's needs through international trade as well as family planning and population control, he said.

He criticised some developed countries for shifting the burden of their economic crisis onto the developing countries in the Asian and Pacific region. He said farm products' of many countries in the region have been adversely affected by such practices in terms of marketing and prices.

U.S. PROPOSES NEW GRAIN DEAL TO USSR

OW231545 Beijing XINHUA in English 1315 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced here today that the United States has proposed to the Soviet Union for a new long-term grain agreement.

The current U.S.-Soviet long-term agreement, originally covering the 1976-1981 period, was extended last September for a year and expires September 30 this year. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union is obliged to buy six to eight million metric tons of U.S. grain annually, and could buy more with the U.S. consent.

As a result of the current world-wide economic recession, surplus grain in the United States has piled up tremendously in the past three years and put down American farmers' income to the lowest level since 1930s. The Reagan administration has been under growing pressure to expand grain exports, and the U.S. had repeatedly hinted its willingness to sell more grain to the Soviet Union, but Moscow appeared not very enthusiastic about that, it was reported. U.S. trade representative William Brock disclosed today that Moscow has been notified of the U.S. willingness to resume negotiation but has not responded.

SOVIET, FRENCH CONTRADICTIONS 'SHARPEN'

OW221854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 22 Apr 83

["Commentary: Contradictions Between Soviet Union, France Sharpen" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Moscow April 22 (XINHUA correspondent Wang Chongjie) -- Leading newspapers here have repeatedly published articles over the past two weeks, lashing out at France's internal and external policies. This is a sign that the contradictions between the two countries have further sharpened and their relations have turned cold.

Noticeable in the recent developments was the expulsion by the French authorities early this month of 47 Soviet diplomats and other personnel accused of engaging in spying activities in various fields in France.

This move on the part of France cannot but greatly embarrass the Soviet Union. The Soviet official quarters pointed out that such a move would cause nothing but "negative effects" to Soviet-French relations. The mass media in Moscow also published statements by social figures, blaming France for "whipping up an anti-Soviet campaign."

We still have to wait and see if the incident has been finally settled and what response the French Government will make if Moscow retaliates by expelling some French diplomats in the Soviet Union. But one thing is certain, the impact of the incident will not be eliminated within a short period.

At present, the most urgent problem concerning European security is that relating to medium-range nuclear missiles. Since Francois Mitterrand came into power, the French Government has insisted on keeping an independent nuclear force of France and supported NATO's plan to deploy U.S.-made intermediate nuclear missiles in Western Europe in order to restore the balance that had been upset by the installation of large numbers of SS-20 nuclear missiles by the Soviet Union. This attitude of the French Government has greatly annoyed Moscow. Last December, Secretary-General of the Soviet Communist Party Yuriy Andropov proposed that the medium-range nuclear missiles of Britain and France be included in the U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva. He urged NATO to refrain from deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe while in turn the Soviet Union will maintain its medium-range missiles in Europe to the number equalling those of Britain and France. This Soviet proposal has met strong opposition from France.

On his visit to the Soviet Union last February, French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson repeatedly stressed the independence of France's foreign policy and nuclear force, insisting that the U.S.-Soviet Geneva negotiations should have nothing to do with the French Armed Forces.

Recently, Moscow clamoured in a threatening tone that since France's nuclear weapons were "obviously pointed at the Soviet Union and its allies," Western Europe would become the target of destructive attacks in case of a nuclear conflict. It is obvious that the disputes over the Euromissiles will become fiercer in the months to come and lead to new strains in Soviet-French relations.

Recent happenings also indicated that the gap between the Soviet Union and France over the Middle East, Afghanistan, Africa and Poland is also widening. When Claude Cheysson visited Moscow, both sides described their stands on solving the Middle East problem as "identical", however, the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA wrote on April 19 that what France adopted on the Middle East issue is "a hypocritical stand" which has been "more and more closely linked with the anti-Arab foreign policy pursued by the U.S. Government." Moscow also charged that France "is directly related to the undeclared war" against Afghanistan.

Obstacles are also found in Soviet-French trade. The Soviet-French trade volume grew quite rapidly between 1976 and 1980, but the growth rate began to slow down in 1981 and there was the first absolute drop in 1982 -- from 4.189 billion rubles in 1981 to 2.495 billion rubles. Meanwhile France has dropped from the third biggest partner to the fifth in the ranking of Soviet-West trade.

Moreover, France now feels worried over its increasing deficits in trade with the Soviet Union, with 0.73 billion rubles in 1980, 0.86 billion rubles in 1981 and an estimated one billion rubles in 1982. France used to have a favorable balance before 1979.

Moscow in turn accused France of raising the interest rate from 7.8 to 12.5 percent of its loans provided to Moscow to buy French equipment and of imposing restrictive measures on export to the Soviet Union of those equipment considered by the Paris consultative group cooperation committee as strategic materials.

All in all, though the contradictions between the two countries have become acute, neither side seems to intend to have their relations stranded.

SHULTZ ON EFFECTS OF U.S. VIEW TOWARD TAIWAN

OW221520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Thursday the U.S. view of Taiwan hurts Washington's relations with Beijing.

"We have to say to ourselves we have some things about our system and way of doing things and our attitude toward Taiwan that are going to cause difficulties," Shultz told a Senate appropriations subcommittee.

He said, "Our problem is to manage them and in the meantime see emerge from all this a productive condition of mutual respect with the People's Republic of China."

"So I believe we should move ahead with efforts of this kind," he added.

U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE TO VISIT MIDEAST

OW231441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1216 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, April 22 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will fly to the Middle East Sunday to underscore the U.S. Government's efforts to save Reagan's peace initiative in the region.

President Ronald Reagan has asked the secretary to visit the region to "bring to a successful conclusion the negotiations in Lebanon." As a result of the bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut, the United States is "more resolved than ever" to help achieve the "urgent and total withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon," Reagan said.

This will be Shultz's first trip to the region as a secretary of state. He will travel to Lebanon, Israel and Egypt and possibly Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

The first priority of Shultz's long-anticipated visit is to get some kind of an agreement under which Israel can withdraw from Lebanon. Negotiations on Israeli withdrawal have dragged on for nearly four months without a solution. This has led to further loss of U.S. credibility in the Middle East and had negative effect on Reagan's peace initiative.

Secretary Shultz's trip to the Middle East is reportedly Reagan's "last-ditch attempt" to make any progress in the region. But a senior U.S. official told reporters today, "The secretary does not think in terms of breakthroughs", he thinks in terms of trying to be "helpful."

ZAMYATIN VIEWS RELATIONS WITH U.S., PRC

OW241131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Considering the present policy of the Reagan administration, it is now difficult to hope for an improvement in Soviet-American relations in visible future, said Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee. Zamyatin made the remark in the "Ninth Studio" program on Soviet television today.

He said if the Reagan administration really wishes to build relations with the Soviet Union, it should show a different attitude to the solution of international problems. But at the present time, Leonid Zamyatin said, everything boils down to one thing: the use of force as a lever of pressure on the Soviet Union and solution of questions from a position of strength. It is impossible to hold talks from such a position, he added.

Zamyatin also accused the French Government of turning right in its policies under U.S. economic pressures. He held that the British and French nuclear weapons must be taken into account at the Geneva talks, because they are directed at the Soviet Union.

Referring to Soviet-Chinese relations, Zamyatin said that there had already been two rounds of consultations at the level of special government representatives. "The atmosphere, in which the consultations were held," he said, "was good and businesslike. But things have not yet come to the solution of major problems."

Zamyatin said the Soviet Union was willing to normalize relations with China. But at the same time he distorted China's just stand, saying that "the Chinese side put forward certain preliminary conditions for a normalization of relations between China and the Soviet Union, concerning our relations with third countries."

It is known to all that one of the major obstacles in the way of normalization of the relations between the two countries is the Soviet support to Vietnam in the latter's aggression in Kampuchea. Therefore, China first of all demanded that the Soviet Union stop its support to Vietnam. Observers here pointed out that this is in no way a "preliminary condition" concerning Soviet "relations with third countries".

He added that according to Soviet official view, China has put forward a "preliminary condition" by raising this question out of its just concern over its security and about the preservation of peace in Southeast Asia and the Pacific region, while their own doings in or around other countries should be considered as an untouchable question of "relations with third countries." This is a strange logic which shows clearly that the Soviet Union is not desirous at present to remove the major obstacles which hinder the normalization of relations between China and Soviet Union.

Zamyatin also unreasonably attacked the Chinese mass media's objective reports on Soviet internal and foreign policies, saying that "Chinese propaganda is continuing its hostile line against the Soviet Union."

USSR MARKS LENIN'S BIRTH, RENEWS ATTACK ON U.S.

OW230242 Beijing XINHUA in English 0201 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 22 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union renewed its attacks on the United States' stepping up of arms race and "military threats" at a meeting to mark the 113th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth here today.

Addressing today's meeting, Politbureau member and Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev strongly accused the United States of attempting to deploy U.S. nuclear missiles in western Europe under the cover of the "double decision" and "interim proposal."

On the Soviet home issues, he said to realize the food program is the country's most urgent and most important task." He also stressed the importance of perfecting management, letting the working collectives play a bigger role in enterprise management, improving labor organizations and remuneration, strengthening discipline and raising productivity.

The meeting was attended by Yuriy Andropov and other leaders of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. Politbureau member Konstantin Chernenko was reportedly absent.

ZHANG TAILAI BIRTH ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN MOSCOW

OW230627 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1453 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Apr (XINHUA) -- The 85th anniversary of the birth of Zhang Tailai, an activist of the CPC during its early years, was commemorated at a soiree jointly sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society at the Friendship House in Moscow on 20 April.

Scholar Akatov of the Institute of Oriental Studies under the Soviet Academy of Sciences delivered a report on Zhang Tailai's revolutionary activities. A feature film, entitled: "A Long Road," on the first revolutionary civil war in China, was shown at the soiree.

USSR'S SOYUZ T-8 SPACECRAFT RETURNS TO EARTH

OW221902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 22 (XINHUA) -- The three-man crew of the Soviet Union's Soyuz T-8 space craft returned to earth today ahead of schedule, because the capsule was so off course it could not link up with the orbiting Salyut 7 station as planned.

The TASS news agency said the three cosmonauts "felt well". The descent vehicle of the Soyuz T-8 space craft landed today in the planned region of the Soviet Union's territory, 60 kilometers northeast of the city of Arkalyk at 17:29 Moscow time. The space craft lifted off on April 20.

FORMER JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Chen Muhua Hosts Banquet

OW232000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua gave a banquet here this evening to welcome Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan's former foreign minister, and his party.

In her toast, Chen Muhua said that through the efforts of the two countries, political and economic relations between China and Japan have developed soundly since the normalization of relations between the two countries. In the economic field, Chen said, the construction of the Baoshan iron and steel complex and the Qinhuangdao Harbor with Japan's loans are going smoothly. "These loans have been put to proper use," she said.

On behalf of the Chinese Government, Chen thanked Sakurauchi for his support of past cooperative projects. She said she hoped that the two countries will further develop their friendly relations and expand their economic and technological cooperation and trade under the principle of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability.

She said that cooperative efforts between the two countries are conducted in many fields and there are broad prospects for cooperation in energy exploration, communications construction, joint ventures, cooperative production, compensation trade as well as in technical transformation of China's existing enterprises. "Through these cooperative efforts, economic relations and trade between our two countries and friendship between our two peoples will be further developed," Chen said.

Sakurauchi said that compared with his first visit to China 28 years ago, he can tell that relations between the two countries have become closer. He plans to visit the Qinhuangdao Harbor and the Baoshan iron and steel complex in Shanghai during his visit. "I will see with my own eyes China's construction for modernization and cooperation between the two peoples," he said.

He said that Japan will do its best to help China's economic construction. He hoped that the two countries will continue their smooth cooperation in various fields. Sakurauchi said he is looking forward to meeting Chinese leaders to exchange views on new ways to further relations between the two countries. Sakurauchi and his party arrived here this afternoon. He will have talks with Chen Muhua tomorrow.

Talks With Chen Muhua

OW240815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Chen Muhua, state councillor and minister of foreign economic relations and trade, had talks here this morning with Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan's former foreign minister.

Expressing their satisfaction at the smooth progress of economic cooperation and technical exchanges between the two countries in the recent years, the two sides probed the ways to further expand Sino-Japanese economic cooperation under the three principles of "peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit, and long-term stability. Present were Wei Yuming, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China.

17 VIETNAMESE 'INVADERS' KILLED 21 APRIL

OW231137 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Seventeen Vietnamese invaders were killed and three wounded yesterday and the day before yesterday by the Chinese Guangxi and Yunnan frontier guards, according to military sources here.

Yesterday, a group of Vietnamese invaders attacked the Reshuitang and Laozhai production teams in Shilicun Commune, Jinping County, Yunnan Province. A company of frontier guards beat back the enemy's attack, killing eight invaders and wounding two. At the same time, they destroyed the enemy's surface fortifications with artillery fire.

On April 21, a nine-member observation squad of the Yunnan frontier guards gave telling blows twice at the armed provocations by Vietnamese invaders, killing eight of them in eight minutes without suffering a single casualty, the sources said. On the afternoon of the same day, three Vietnamese armed special agents intruded into the Chinese territory in Guangxi for reconnaissance and harrasing activities. One was killed and another wounded by a Chinese patrolling unit.

BROTHERS AWARDED FOR ACTION AGAINST SRV TROOPS

OW211338 Beijing XINHUA in English 1332 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Kunming, April 21 (XINHUA) -- Two brothers of the Miao nationality in Yunnan Province have been awarded second-class citations by the local government and army unit for beating back Vietnamese invaders.

The two brothers, 23-year-old Wang Linhua and 20-year-old Wang Linhe, are militiamen in the Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture of the Zhuang and Miao nationalities.

While patrolling the Chinese border on the morning of April 9, the two brothers opened fire, killing one and wounding a second of four Vietnamese soldiers, who had crossed the border in the fog on a reconnaissance and mine-laying mission, local militia authorities said. The other two Vietnamese soldiers dragged the wounded soldier across the border, leaving behind a Soviet-made submachine gun and 16 cartridges.

ZHOA, ENTOURAGE FLY HOME FROM AUSTRALIA

OW231143 Beijing XINHUA in English 1118 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Darwin, Australia, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang left here for home by plane today after concluding a one-week official good-will visit to Australia which enhanced understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Leaving on board the same plane were also Wu Xueqian, Chinese foreign minister, Jia Shi, vice minister of foreign economic relations and trade, He Kang, vice minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery, and other members of the Chinese premier's entourage.

Premier Zhao and his party were warmly seen off at the airport by Christopher J. Hurford, federal minister of housing and construction, on behalf of the Australian Government, Nick Dondas, Northern Territory minister for health, and other Australian officials.

This morning, Premier Zhao visited Mount Isa mines, northwest of Queensland. The "Mount Isa mines" is the world's largest silver-lead mine and one of the top ten producers of copper and zinc.

Return to Hangzhou

OW231519 Beijing XINHUA in English 1509 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Hangzhou, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang returned here this evening from an official friendship visit to New Zealand and Australia.

Wu Xueqian, minister of foreign affairs; Jia Shi, vice-minister of foreign economic relations and trade; He Kang, vice-minister of agriculture, animal husbandry and fishery; Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister; and Jing Shuping, deputy general manager of the China International Trust and Investment Corporation, arrived here by the same plane.

Welcoming the premier at the airport were Tie Ying, Li Fengping, Wang Fang, Xue Ju, Wu Minda, Chen Anyu and Zhang Feng, leading members of the party committees and people's governments of Zhejiang Province and Hangzhou City as well as local Army units.

LI XIANNIAN, SIHANOUK SPEECHES REPORTED

BK221022 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] At noon on 21 April, Li Xiannian, Standing Committee member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and hosted a luncheon in Beijing for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madam Sihanouk. The luncheon proceeded in a most cordial atmosphere.

In his speech at the luncheon, Li Xiannian said:

[Begin recording in Mandarin fading into translation] Esteemed Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madam; dear comrades and friends:

It is a great honor and makes me very happy to meet with Samdech Sihanouk Madam, who are my old esteemed friends, first after having recovered my health.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to extend a warm welcome and best wishes to Samdech and Madam. Samdech is an outstanding statesman and patriot. During the past 2 years, Samdech has struggled relentlessly to fulfill the lofty mission of defending the dignity and independence of the Kampuchean fatherland. Immediately after the Vietnamese aggressors invaded Kampuchean territory, placing national interests above all else, Samdech joined in the resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to salvage the nation. Samdech has made significant contributions to the unity of the various patriotic forces and to the formation of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK]. Since Samdech and Madam will soon return to Kampuchea and personally visit the battlefield in order to see the patriotic army and people and encourage the resistance against the Vietnamese aggressors, please convey the cordial greetings and resolute support of the Chinese Government and people to the Kampuchean people and the refugees living along the border. I wish Samdech and Madam success in this lofty mission.

For more than 4 years, the heroic Kampuchean people have waged a resolute national salvation struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in order to defend their national independence and survival. Since the establishment of the CGDK, the patriotic forces have continuously won new victories militarily, politically, and diplomatically. Your just struggle has received sympathy and support from all the peace- and justice-loving countries and peoples throughout the world.

Recently, samdech pledged resolutely that he would never retreat nor compromise in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. As long as the Kampuchean people persist in their struggle, they will surely win final victory despite all complexities and difficulties.

Recently, under the support and instigation of their boss, the Vietnamese authorities insanely launched attacks along the Kampuchean-Thai border, killing innocent refugees and inhabitants. They also grossly invaded and violated Thai territory in an attempt to pose a military threat to the ASEAN countries, which support the Kampuchean people's just struggle, after the their political tricks failed and as the end of the dry season nears. However, it is absolutely impossible for the Vietnamese aggressors to succeed in their attempt to crush the Kampuchean patriotic forces and force the ASEAN countries to submit to their military pressure. Their crimes only arouse the unanimous opposition of the people of Kampuchea and other Southeast Asian countries and incur the strong condemnation from the international community, thus leading themselves to even greater isolation and difficulty.

A Chinese saying goes: One gains good things from making merit, but suffers bad fate from doing bad deeds. Since the Vietnamese authorities have committed bad deeds on Kampuchean territory, they will absolutely never be able to escape from the bad fate of being defeated in the end. The Chinese Government and people firmly support the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation under the leadership of the CGDK and firmly support the just stand of the Thai Government and people in resisting the Vietnamese aggression and defending their national sovereignty and territorial integrity. We will never stop our support as long as Vietnam does not stop its aggression. Our position is consistent and open. China will never seek hegemony and will resolutely oppose hegemonist aggression and expansion.

In the past few days, the Chinese border defense forces were compelled to retaliate for the repeated armed provocations launched by the Vietnamese authorities along the Chinese-Vietnamese border. If the Vietnamese authorities continue to act as they like and continue to provoke and threaten peace and security of China and peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, they will certainly face more serious consequences. The Vietnamese authorities must immediately and unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and immediately stop all sorts of provocations against their neighboring countries. This will be highly beneficial to the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples who are now suffering miserably, as well as to the resumption and improvement of Vietnam's relations with China and the ASEAN countries. It will also be welcomed by people the world over. I hope the Vietnamese authorities will make a sensible decision on the course to follow. [applause]

Now, I would like to propose a toast:

To the traditional friendship between the Chinese and Kampuchean peoples!

To the victory of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and for national salvation!

To peace and security of the Southeast Asian region!

To the good health and long life of Samdech Sihanouk and madam!

To the good health of all the Kampuchean friends present here! [applause] [end recording]

Here is Samdech Sihanouk's speech:

[Begin recording] [Applause] Esteemed Excellency Li Xiannian, member of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Political Bureau; esteemed Madam Li Xiannian; esteemed Chinese excellencies and ladies present here; and respected Chinese friends and brothers:

First of all, on behalf of my wife and my compatriots here, and in my own name, allow me to express our most profound gratitude to his most esteemed excellency Li Xiannian who, on behalf of the PRC and in honor of the Democratic Kampuchean president, has kindly organized this solemn banquet in a warm atmosphere of great friendship and fraternity, and for his noble speech to myself, and the people, the Coalition Government and the Army of Democratic Kampuchea, which he praises and greatly encourages. This strengthens us in our valiant struggle to free the nation. [applause]

The friendship, cooperation in all fields and fraternal solidarity which bind Kampuchea and the PRC with good effect are many years old -- from 1955-1956 onward -- and have continued to grow and be strengthened every day. Our Kampuchean people will, for all our lives, dearly love and always cherish this good and pure friendship of the PRC, the Chinese Communist Party, the government and the great and heroic Chinese people. On behalf of the people, the Coalition Government and every combatant of the Democratic Kampuchean tripartite united movement, and in my own name, I express most profound gratitude to the PRC for providing us influential support which is unshakable and whose value cannot be amply estimated, and for all kinds of generous assistance. In the present circumstances when we are fighting against the Vietnamese aggressors, imperialism and colonialism, this support and assistance has the utmost importance and most noble significance in our eyes and in those of all justice-, freedom-, peace- and progress-loving peoples.

I and Democratic Kampuchea would like to warmly congratulate his excellency Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang, who is on a very successful official visit to New Zealand and Australia. We sincerely thank him, in the framework of this historic visit, for forcefully defending the just cause of the people of Democratic Kampuchea who are victims of the great crimes of Vietnamese small nation militarism and hegemonism. I and Democratic Kampuchea fully support every measure that the PRC has taken and is taking to defend its sovereignty, territorial integrity and peace in the areas bordering north Vietnam. We most strongly condemn the Vietnamese who initiated these unreasonable provocations. They have, in the past few months, cowardly attacked with their military strength the innocent and peaceful Thai people along their country's border on the one hand, and on the other, the innocent and peaceful Chinese people living along their fatherland's border.

The SRV's ingratitude, insolence, shamelessness, ambition, colonialism, expansionism, and hegemonism know no frontier. Currently, justice-, freedom-, and peace-loving peoples, governments and countries throughout the world, in particular in the eastern and southeastern parts of Asia, must unite to end these senseless militarist provocations and the insane expansionist and militarist ambitions of the SRV and their Soviet accomplices and financial backers.

In Southeast Asia, only Laos and Kampuchea have encountered the danger and have fallen to Vietnamese and Soviet hegemonism. Not only Thailand -- a justice-, peace-, freedom-, and progress-loving country -- that now sees its peace, sovereignty, territorial integrity and admirable general progress being threatened by Vietnam and its big hegemonist accomplice with insatiable ambitions, but all other countries in our region also see their future threatened.

In this dangerous situation, the PRC has nobly volunteered to be on the frontline of the countries that have united 100 percent with the countries that are victims of these small and big hegemonisms. We, Kampucheans, warmly admire and would like to sincerely thank the PRC for this noble behavior. [applause]

As for us -- the people, the Coalition Government and all the armies of the united force of Democratic Kampuchea and myself -- we are absolutely determined to fight to the end, that is until we achieve final victory and completely liberate our fatherland and defeat the Vietnamese aggressors and colonialists. Even if this struggle has to be fought over many more years, we certainly will not accept and recognize a Vietnamese fait accompli in Kampuchea, and we will not fall into the trap of deceitful and tricky negotiations to solve the Kampuchean problem through tricky political means. The only just solution acceptable to us concerning the Kampuchean problem is the solution put forth by the United Nations, and this was already reasonably decided at recent sessions of its assembly. Also, the only conference we can accept is the international conference sponsored by the United Nations. [applause]

Finally, we would like to express great admiration for the splendid successes of historic significance achieved since the 3d session of the CPC's 11th Congress and the session of the 12th by the Chinese people and Government in every field in building socialism in the PRC and in the international arena. We offer our warmest and sincerest congratulations to his excellencies and ladies; esteemed, respected and loved ladies and gentlemen; and friends.

On behalf of all comrades present here, as an old and close friend of much respected his excellency Li Xiannian, I am very glad today to be close to his excellency, who is again enjoying good health. I would like to take this opportunity to warmly congratulate his excellency Li Xiannian for coming to carry out noble missions as a patriot and one who has fought for the victory of his fatherland. I, once again, would like to wish his excellency longevity, good health, and plenty of strength always in serving the country and the just causes of fraternal countries of the PRC with great success. Please raise your glass in a toast to the great and good health and longevity of their excellencies and ladies and eminent personalities of the PRC present here and to the good health of ladies and gentlemen and beloved Chinese friends and brothers present here.

Long live the great friendship and fraternity between Democratic Kampuchean and the PRC! [applause] [end recording]

Attending the banquet were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC; (Chuo Hao), adviser to the Foreign Ministry; (Lin Jiamei), wife of Li Xiannian; and Pich Cheang, Democratic Kampuchean ambassador to China, and his wife.

SIHANOUK DEPARTS BEIJING FOR PARIS 22 APRIL

OW221254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, and Madame Sihanouk left here by air for Paris this evening. Acting Premier Wan Li said good-bye to Samdech and Madame Sihanouk at their residence and wished them bon voyage. Two Chinese children presented flowers to them.

Seeing Samdech and Madame Sihanouk off at the airport were Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, Fu Hao, adviser to the ministry of foreign affairs, and Pech Cheang, ambassador of Democratic Kampuchea to China.

Arrives in Paris

OW231622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Paris, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Chairman of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived here this morning for a five-day official visit at the invitation of French President Francois Mitterrand.

Upon his arrival at Charles de Gaulle Airport, Sihanouk told reporters he appreciated the French Government's condemnation of Vietnam's presence in Kampuchea. Samdech Sihanouk is to meet President Mitterrand and Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson. The representative of Cheysson and ambassadors from the ASEAN countries and China greeted him at the airport.

DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEAN FORCES ATTACK SRV TROOPS

OW221150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1107 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA) -- About 200 Vietnamese soldiers were wiped out recently by the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean patriots smashed three Vietnamese mopping-up operations from April 10 to 12 in Samlot District, Battambang Province, killing or wounding 102 Vietnamese aggressors and seizing a large quantity of arms and ammunition. On April 14, they controlled Height 145 in the southern part of Sisophon after killing or wounding 19 Vietnamese troops.

In an ambush on an enemy convoy along Highway 68 in Kralanh District, Siemreap Province, on April 13, the guerrillas killed 13 Vietnamese and wounded seven others and captured a number of weapons. On April 17, Kampuchean resistance forces blocked a section of the transportation line among three heights in the west bank of Me Tuk River, Koh Kong Province. The following day a Vietnamese convoy of military supply for these heights was ambushed. 54 Vietnamese were killed or wounded.

KAMPUCHEA WIPES OUT OVER 200 VIETNAMESE

OW250820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas killed or wounded over 200 Vietnamese soldiers in their resistance to Hanoi's dry-season mopping-up operations, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

Under the cover of Soviet-made tanks and artillery, the Vietnamese aggressors unleashed a frenzied eight-day attack ending April 7 on the camps of the Democratic Kampuchean National Army in Phnom Chat, Thma Pok of Battambang province. The Democratic Kampuchean forces attacked enemy supply lines and bases on the flanks and in the rear, killing 168 and wounding over 100 enemy men, and seizing a quantity of military materials.

According to another report, the Kampuchean guerrillas attacked an enemy battalion command post on April 17 on Pongro, Sonikum District of Siemreap Province. After 15 minutes of fighting, they killed or wounded 66 enemy men, including one battalion commander killed.

INDIAN CP (MARXIST) DELEGATION VISITS BEIJING

Greeted by Hu Yaobang 23 Apr

OW231005 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- A 3-member delegation from the Communist Party of India (Marxist) led by its general secretary, E.M.S. Namboodiripad, flew here today for a two-week visit to China. This is the first delegation sent to China by the C.P.I. (M) since its founding in 1964.

The guests were greeted at the state guest house by Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. A girl presented Namboodiripad with a bouquet.

The Indian Communist Party general secretary told his Chinese counterpart: "I attended the 8th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party and I am an old friend of the Chinese people."

Hu Yaobang said: "Ours is indeed a reunion of old friends. I extend a warm welcome to you on behalf of our party's Central Committee and all the members of its Political Bureau Standing Committee. We like very much to exchange views with you in a comradely atmosphere."

Namboodiripad said he hoped to learn from the experience of other parties, particularly the Chinese Communist Party which his party has always held in respect. The two party leaders are scheduled to hold their first round of talks tomorrow. The two delegation members are M. Basavapunniah and H.S. Surjeet, members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.I. (M) Central Committee.

Earlier, the Indian guests were welcomed at the airport by Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee and head of its International Liaison Department, and Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the same department.

Talks With Hu Yaobang 24 Apr

OW240837 Beijing XINHUA in English 0812 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, held his first round of talks with E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Indian Communist Party (C.P.I.) (Marxist) here this morning.

In today's talks, Namboodiripad gave an account of the program and political line of the C.P.I. (Marxist) and discussed the party's views on domestic and international issues. Today, he said, the world communist movement has outgrown the stage of having a central international organization. In the complicated situation that obtains today, it is necessary for each party to draw on the experience of the other parties and take its own decisions without any kind of interference.

Namboodiripad said he hoped that the exchange of views between parties would help the forging of friendly and fraternal relations. Problems between parties should be resolved through bilateral and multilateral discussions to avoid open criticism of others by any party, he added.

He said that the C.P.I. (Marxist) was heartened by the achievements of the Chinese Communist Party since the third plenary session of its 11th Central Committee. He wished the Chinese people still more rapid advances in their drive for building a powerful and modern socialist country. Namboodiripad said his party has consistently stood for India-China friendship and actively supported the Indian Government's efforts to improve relations with China.

Hu Yaobang said that he heard with great interest the account given by the Indian comrades and he looked forward to further exchanges of views with them tomorrow.

Participating the talks on the Indian side were M. Basavapunniah and H.S. Surjeet, both members of the Political Bureau of the C.P.I. (M). Present on the Chinese side were Gao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Zhang Xiangshan, advisor to the department.

CPC, CPI (M) To Resume Relations

OW241555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said today the principle of independence must be upheld in establishing and expanding relations between communist parties. He made the comment at a banquet he hosted for the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of India (Marxist) now visiting in China.

He and E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the C.P.I. (M), agreed that the two parties would resume relations, which were severed 15 years ago, through [Beijing XINUUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1500 GMT on 24 April carries a report on this banquet and here adds the word "comradely"] consultations on the basis of mutual respect and cooperation.

The two parties also agreed to work for better understanding and closer friendship between the people of China and India.

Speaking extempore at the dinner, Hu said that the two parties had enjoyed good relations, which were suspended for a fairly long time. "Now that we have come to realize the damage this separation has done to ourselves," Hu said, "we are therefore determined to restore our relations [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese here reads ... through the exchange of views.]"

"With the experience of both cooperation and separation," Hu said, "I am sure the rebuilt relations will be even better than the previous ones." Discussing party-to-party relations, he said experience over the past decades showed that these relations must be based on mutual respect and that the parties must be independent while cooperating with each other. "Without independence, all other issues will be out of the question," he said.

Hu Yaobang said: "To us, independence means to be responsible to one's own country and its people. It means the country's selection of its own socialist road independently on the basis of the Marxist principle and to observe the world affairs independently and make its own decisions. It also means to decide all the affairs within its party and judge rights and wrongs among the parties independently."

He said to the Indian guests [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese here reads "comrades" in place of "guests"]: "Our party will follow this principle in resuming and developing the relations between our two parties. These kinds of relations are full of vigor and correct."

Hu said: "China and India are neighbors and two big countries in Asia. We are also the two most populous countries in the world. Our two countries have contributed to the world civilization with their ancient splendid cultures. Our two countries also have similar historical experiences."

"The Chinese and Indian people should live in friendship from generation to generation. I am sure that our two parties will do their utmost to enhance the great friendship between the two peoples," he said.

Namboodiripad said the present international communist movement is not the same as it used to be in the days of the Communist International. "As Marx and Lenin stated, all countries are going to advance towards socialism. Every nation, with [XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese here reads ...the Communist International. Marxism holds that all countries are going to advance towards socialism and communism. Every nation, with ...(rewording)] its national peculiarities and national conditions, will adopt its own course," he said.

The Indian party general secretary said the principle of independence is based on the correct principles of Marxism and Leninism, which are applied to actual conditions of each country.

He said the Chinese Communist Party is now solving its own problems correctly and reviewing its past, is as the Communist Party of India (M). "In this process, our two parties have a big role to play," he said. "We should exchange experiences so as to strengthen the international communist movement."

He praised the achievements made by the Chinese people under the leadership of the C.P.C. He said China, which was underdeveloped as India, has made rapid progress in a short period of time. It has set a good example for the people in Asia, Africa and Latin America, Namboodiripad said.

China has also met difficulties while advancing, he said, but it is working earnestly to overcome these difficulties. In conclusion, Namboodiripad said he hoped the relations between the two peoples and two parties would be further developed and strengthened.

Also present at the banquet were Hu Qili and Qiao Shi, member and alternate member of the Secretariat of the C.P.C. Central Committee, and Ji Pengfei, member of the Standing Committee of the C.P.C. Central Advisory Commission.

[XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese reports that also attending the banquet were "Zhang Xiangshan and Yao Zhongming."]

HU YAOBANG TO VISIT EASTERN EUROPE IN MAY

Romania Visit Announced

OW231110 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, will pay an official friendship visit to Romania in early May of 1983, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Yugoslavia Visit Announced

OW231112 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, will pay an official friendship visit to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in mid May of 1983, at the invitation of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

PRC, POLAND TO STRENGTHEN COAL COOPERATION

OW241606 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 (XINHUA) -- China and Poland are planning to strengthen cooperation in coal industry, where both countries believe there is a bright prospect for cooperation. This came as the result of a visit to Poland by a Chinese delegation led by Deputy Minister of Coal Industry Yie Qing from April 12-22.

A meeting minutes of intent signed April 22 by Yie Qing and Polish Minister of Mining and Power Industry Czeslaw Piotrowski called for closer cooperation ranging from coal mine construction to mining technology. [sentence as received] Under the minutes, Poland will help develop and transform the Chinese coal industry under conditions agreed by both countries.

Under the minutes Poland agrees after bidding consultations, to

-- design for China within 1983 a large coal washery and provide it with whole set of machinery;

-- provide China with shaft security monitoring apparatus and production system monitoring apparatus and transfer the technology to China;

-- provide China with AM-50 tunnelers, pass the technology to China and produce them after fulfilling due procedures;

-- strengthen cooperation with China in the scientific research on coal conversion, gas, among others.

Czeslaw Piotrowski told XINHUA that the signing of the minutes of intent will lay a good foundation for future bilateral cooperation in coal mining.

POLISH UNDERGROUND SOLIDARITY LEADER DETAINED

OW250447 Beijing XINHUA in English 0223 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Jozef Pinior, member of the banned "provisional coordinating committee" of the underground Solidarity trade union and chairman of the "regional strike committee" of lower Silesia, has been detained, the Polish news agency PAP reported today.

PAP said that "documents testifying to Pinior's anti-state activity, proofs of his depositing of multi-million sums (of zlotys), as well as considerable amounts of money, including Western currencies, were found" during the search of Pinior's apartment.

The Polish Ministry of Justice has recently charged Pinior with embezzlement of 80 million zlotys (2.4 million U.S. dollars).

POLISH SOLIDARITY LEADER WALESA GIVEN JOB BACK

OW231541 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Former leader of the outlawed Polish Solidarity union Lech Walesa has been given his old job as an electrician at the Lenin shipyards in Poland's northern Baltic port city of Gdansk. He will return to work next Monday, according to reports reaching here.

"I am very happy. I will finally have contact with the people again," Walesa said after being told he could take up the post he has sought since his release from martial law internment last November.

Walking out of the shipyard, he said he was met with applause from workers inside. "They are counting on me and I won't let them down," he said.

In the past few weeks, he has met with other former Solidarity internees, conferred with Poland's Roman Catholic primate and held secret meetings with underground Solidarity leaders. Walesa has been questioned by police three times in the last 10 days as the authorities prepare to counter underground calls for worker demonstrations on May Day.

Asked about his future activity in trade unions, including the new ones set up by the government when Solidarity was closed last October, he said, "I am not excluding anything and I am not rejecting anything."

A REUTER report quoted political observers as saying the decision by the authorities to allow Walesa back into the shipyard where the labor unrest began suggested confidence in their ability to snuff out any new attempts he may make to mobilize workers.

DENG, OTHERS AT MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR LIU FEI

OW221540 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1318 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- The people will forever remember the contributions of the person who has contributed to national unity and prosperity. This afternoon, over 800 people from all walks of life in the capital gathered at the west auditorium of the Great Hall of the People to express their deep condolences for Comrade Liu Fei, a renowned patriot and a true friend of the CPC.

Comrade Liu Fei was a member of the NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang. He died in Beijing on 8 April 1983 at the age of 85.

When Comrade Liu Fei was critically ill, Comrade Xi Zhongxun visited him at the hospital on behalf of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee. After Comrade Liu Fei died, the funeral committee received many condolence messages mourning his death.

A portrait of Comrade Liu Fei hung in the hall in which the solemn mourning service was held. The cinerary casket containing Comrade Liu Fei's ashes was surrounded by fresh flowers and cypress. Wreaths were placed around the hall.

Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Xi Zhongxun, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Liao Chengzhi, Li Weiha, Xu Deheng, Banchen Erdini Goigy, Gyancan, Zhu Xuefan, Liu Lantao, Kang Keqing, Wang Shoudao, Hu Ziang, Hu Yuzhi, Wang Kunlun, He Changgong, Xiao Ke, Cheng Zihua, Yang Xiufeng, Burhan Shahidi, Zhou Peiyuan, Qian Changzhao, Dong Qiwu and Yang Jingren attended the service and sent wreaths. They expressed their condolences for Comrade Liu Fei and cordially comforted Comrade Liu Fei's family members.

The NPC Standing Committee, the Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC Standing Committee, the CPPCC National Committee, the Ministry of National Defense, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, the administration of the State Council organs, all democratic parties, the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, the Beijing CPPCC Committee, Hunan Province and Liling County sent wreaths.

Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Nie Rongzhen, Wang Zhen, Hu Juewen, Xiao Jingguang, Shi Liang, Zhang Aiping, Lu Dingyi, Ji Fang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Zhou Jianren, Zhuang Xiquan, Rong Yiren, other members of Comrade Liu Fei's funeral committee, leading members of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, other democratic parties and friends of the late Comrade Liu Fei also sent wreaths.

Liao Chengzhi, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, chaired the memorial service. Ulanhu, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, delivered the condolence speech. He highly praised Comrade Liu Fei's patriotism and his contributions to consolidating and expanding the patriotic united front and to the realization of the great cause of unifying the motherland, including Taiwan.

Also attending the memorial service were other members of Comrade Liu Fei's funeral committee, the Standing Committee and Legislative Affairs Commission of the NPC, Standing Committee members and members of the CPPCC National Committee, leading members of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, members and alternate

members of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang and friends of the late Comrade Liu Fei who were in Beijing, the staff of the office of the NPC Standing Committee and organs of the Ministry of National Defense and CPPCC National Committee, the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, organs of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang, and the central organs of various democratic parties.

After the memorial service, Comrade Liu Fei's cinerary casket was placed in the No 1 room of the Babaoshan Cemetery of Revolutionaries.

Ulanhu's Memorial Address

OW221954 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1414 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- Comrade Ulanhu delivered a memorial speech at the memorial meeting for Comrade Liu Fei. The text of his speech follows:

With very deep grief, we are mourning for Comrade Liu Fei, a member of the NPC Standing Committee, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC and vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang.

Comrade Liu Fei was born in Liling County, Hunan, in 1898. In his early years he attended the Nanning Military Academy in Guangxi and the Xijiang Military Academy in Guangdong. Later, he joined the revolution under the influence of Mr Sun Yat-sen's three major policies. During the northern expedition, he served as the chief staff officer for operations at the general headquarters. After the great revolution failed, Comrade Liu Fei went to study military affairs in Japan and successively graduated from the Japanese Army Infantry School and the Japanese War College. After returning to China, he took charge of the training of civil corps cadres in Guangxi. During the war of resistance against Japan he successively served as chief of the operations section of the "General Headquarters for Anti-Japanese War" and department director and deputy chief of staff of the Board of General Staff of the Kuomintang Army. He advocated a united nation to resist Japanese aggression and was quite a firm member of the anti-Japanese faction in the Kuomintang. After China's victory in the war of resistance against Japan, he worked as deputy chief of staff of the Ministry of National Defense. Then he resigned that post because he was dissatisfied with the policy of civil war and dictatorship pursued by the Kuomintang government. In April of 1949, Comrade Liu Fei, as a member of the Kuomintang government peace negotiation delegation, arrived in Beijing along with General Zhang Zhizhong and others to negotiate peace with the Communist Party. He endorsed the domestic peace agreement (final revised version) proposed by the Chinese Communist Party and urged the Kuomintang government to accept it in order to end the war and achieve peace. After the agreement was rejected by the Kuomintang authorities, Comrade Liu Fei became so indignant that he decided not to return to Nanjing. In order to make a last ditch effort to win over Li Zongren and Bai Chongxi, he arrived in Hong Kong from Beijing in June of 1949 and sneaked to Guangzhou alone to persuade them to change their minds and join the peace negotiations. In the meantime, he contributed to the peaceful liberation of Hunan. In Hong Kong, he joined 44 well-known Kuomintang figures in issuing "Our Understanding of the Chinese Revolution in the Present Stage and Our Proposition" and announced his crossover to the Communist Party side and his open break with the Kuomintang government. In August of 1949, Comrade Liu Fei attended the First Plenary Session of the CPPCC in Beijing on invitation. After the founding of the People's Republic of China, Comrade Liu Fei successively served as a member of the Revolutionary Military Commission, a member of the National Defense Council and a member of the Central-South Military and Political Committee. Concurrently, he worked as the minister of the Ministry of Water Conservancy.

He also served as minister in charge of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; vice minister in charge of the Culture and Education Commission; Standing Committee member of the Second, Third and Fourth CPPCC National Committees; vice chairman of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee; deputy to the First, Second and Third NPC's; a member of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee; a member of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee; Standing Committee member and Vice chairman of the Central Committee of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Liu Fei experienced China's transition from a semicolonial and semifeudal society to a socialist society. The contrast between the new and the old societies made him profoundly understand that New China would not exist were it not for the Communist Party and that only socialism can save China. Often he happily told others that he took the right path in 1949. Comrade Liu Fei sincerely supported the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party, loved the socialist motherland and took an active part in the political life of the state. He studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought hard, actively participated in socialist construction and ceaselessly struggled to consolidate and expand the patriotic united front and to build the Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee. During the 10 years of domestic turmoil, he stood a rigorous test.

After the smashing of the "gang of four," particularly after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, he resolutely supported our party's line, principles and policies; wholeheartedly admired the great courage displayed by our party in setting things right; and repeatedly praised the Chinese Communist Party for indeed being a great, glorious and correct party. Even while he was severely ill and hospitalized, he remained concerned about state affairs. He felt very happy about the historic victory of the 12th National CPC Congress, the successful 5th Session of the 5th NPC and 5th CPPCC National Committee, the achievements in socialist modernization and the growth in strength of the patriotic united front. He was deeply moved by the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe." The life of Comrade Liu Fei demonstrates that whatever twists and turns may lie ahead, a true patriot who always advances in loyalty to the motherland will eventually take the road to cooperation with the Chinese Communist Party to realize his patriotic wishes.

Comrade Liu Fei was especially concerned about the reunification of the motherland of which Taiwan is a part, and did much and made great efforts in this regard. He took part in the two KMT-CPC cooperations and had a profound understanding of the cooperation. After the NPC Standing Committee issued its "message to compatriots in Taiwan" and Chairman Ye Jianying proposed the nine-point policy concerning the reunification of the motherland, Comrade Liu Fei was very excited. He earnestly urged the Kuomintang authorities in Taiwan to place national interests above everything else, take a realistic view of the situation, accept the Chinese Communist Party's proposal on holding talks between the two parties soon, achieve the third KMT-CPC cooperation and make the people on both sides of the Strait join hands and work together to vigorously develop China. On 28 March not long before his death, he persuaded the Taiwan authorities to "place national interests above everything else, hold peace talks as soon as possible and complete the reunification of the country so that we can happily get together to celebrate a complete unification of the motherland while people of my generation are still alive." Although Comrade Liu Fei died before he could see this, we firmly believe that Taiwan will surely return to the embrace of the motherland.

Comrade Liu Fei was an honest and frank person. He took the interests of the whole into account, conscientiously worked and dared to express his views on important issues. He was a well-known patriot, an outstanding leader of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and a sincere friend of our party.

His death is a heavy loss to the patriotic united front. While we are mourning for Comrade Liu Fei, we should turn our grief into strength, work with the inspiration and under the guidance of the spirit of the 12th National CPC Congress, hold aloft the banner of patriotism, implement the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe," develop the patriotic united front and unite with all forces with which we can unite. We should struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization, reunify Taiwan and the mainland of the motherland, oppose hegemonism and defend world peace.

WAN LI, XI ZHONGXUN AT PATRIOTIC CATHOLIC FETE

OW231802 Beijing XINHUA in English 1639 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- More than 190 Catholic clergymen and laity from across China gathered here today at the Great Hall of the People to mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association. The meeting also celebrated the election and ordination of bishops by Chinese clergymen and laity themselves.

Wan Li, acting premier; Xi Zhongxun, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee; Yang Jingren, Li Gui and Jiang Ping, head and deputy heads of the United Front Work Department under the C.P.C. Central Committee; and Qiao Liansheng, head of the Bureau of Religious Affairs under the State Council, attended the celebration.

In his speech to the Catholic clergymen and laity who are here for national conferences of two Catholic organizations, Xi Zhongxun praised the achievements of the independent Patriotic Catholic Association during the past 25 years. He said: "It is Chinese Catholics' glory to operate church affairs independently."

Xi Zhongxun said: "The right of the Chinese Catholics to have an independent church will, as always, be protected by China's Constitution and be cared and supported by the party, the government as well as the people of the whole country." He said he hoped that the Chinese church will remain independent, help the government in a thorough implementation of the policies of freedom of religious belief and further unite all clergymen and congregations of the country to contribute to China's modernization program. Xi said that it is a "just cause to run the church independently." "Chinese church affairs must be decided and settled by Chinese clergymen and believers within China. No foreign forces have the right to subject it.

"If any Catholics would like to be subjected by foreign forces, they would hurt the national dignity of the great Chinese people. If they violate law, they will be punished by law," he added.

Also speaking at the celebration were Bishop Zong Huaide, chairman of the Chinese Patriotic Catholic Association; Zhang Jiashu, director of the National Administrative Commission of the Chinese Catholic Church and head of the China Catholic Bishops College; Bishop Wang Liangzuo, co-founder of the patriotic association and Bishop Dong Guangqing, first China-ordained bishop.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS GUANGDONG PARTY SCHOOL MEETING

HK240230 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The second Guangdong provincial party school work conference opened in the provincial CPC Committee's party school on the morning of 23 April. The main agenda of the meeting is, guided by the spirit of the 12th party congress, to seriously study and implement the spirit of the second national party school work conference, and look into the questions of how the party schools at all levels in the province can switch the focus from rotational training of cadres to cultivating party and government cadres, regularize party school education, and create a new situation in the province's party school work.

CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member and Central Party School President Wang Zhen and Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi attended and spoke at the meeting. The participants include 300 comrades responsible for party schools, propaganda and organization work in the prefectures, cities and counties, together with all teachers and students in the provincial and Guangzhou City party schools.

GU MU VISITS SHANTOU SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE

HK230237 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] CPC Central Committee Secretariat Secretary and State Councillor Gu Mu recently inspected the Shantou Special Economic Zone and delivered important instructions on the successful operation of the zone. During his visit, Gu Mu said to a foreign businessmen who was preparing to invest in a large petrochemical joint enterprise in Guangdong and Macao: There will be no change in our policy of opening up to the world. I hope the petrochemical joint enterprise will be built quickly. The foreign businessman said happily: So long as there is no change in policy, this enterprise can certainly be a success.

During his inspection of the Shantou Special Economic Zone, Comrade Gu Mu also pointed out: it was very correct to select Shantou as the site for a special economic zone. There are great development prospects for this special zone. We must heighten our confidence.

Gu Mu said: We must adopt an attitude of positive support for Overseas Chinese and Hong Kong and Macao compatriots who come to invest in the special zone, and provide every facility for them.

PENG ZHEN, DENG YINGCHAO MOURN LIN QIAOZHI

OW222122 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1654 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- Lin Qiaozhi, a well-known gynecologist and obstetrician in China, died at 1247 on 22 April in the Beijing Shoudu Hospital at the age of 82.

Lin Qiaozhi served as a deputy to the First through Fifth NPC's and as a member of the Third through Fifth NPC Standing Committees.

During her hospitalization, Comrades Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao and Kang Keqing, and leading comrades of the Ministry of Public Health visited Lin Qiaozhi and presented her the flowers she liked most. As soon as Comrade Peng Zhen learned of her death, he and his wife Zhang Jieqing paid their last respects to Comrade Lin Qiaozhi's remains in the Shoudu Hospital. Comrade Deng Yingchao sent her secretary to pay a last homage to Comrade Lin Qiaozhi's remains. Comrade Lin Qiaozhi's remains will be used in medical research as she wished.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL ON KEY ECONOMIC TASKS

HK230826 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrate Forces To Accomplish Some Major Undertakings:"]

[Text] In order to achieve rapid and vigorous economic development and enable the people to get rich as quickly as possible, we must concentrate forces to accomplish some major undertakings. This means grasping key construction projects related to the national economy and the people's life. From now on, the whole party and the whole country must regard support for key construction projects as their major task, and translate the fervent enthusiasm of the millions of cadres and masses for this undertaking into practical action.

An important factor determining the speed of national economic development is whether or not energy, communications and transportation, and raw material are assured. A current outstanding problem is that there are shortages of energy and transportation. This is not only a prominent contradiction during the Sixth 5-Year Plan period but will also be a major problem for a rather long time to come. If there is not a certain scale and speed of construction for developing energy, transportation and raw materials during the 1980's, the vigorous economic development of the 1990's will be in danger of coming to naught. We must concentrate forces to promote key construction in energy, transportation and so on, and also lead forward corresponding development of construction in other fields.

Manpower, materials and finance must be suitably concentrated for accomplishing some major undertakings. Our country is still poor, there has not yet been a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, and the amount of materials available for use is inadequate. However, so long as we properly concentrate our limited resources we will be able to do relatively well in accomplishing some major undertakings. This point is sufficiently proven by the 156 key projects built during the First 5-Year Plan. We will be unable to accomplish anything if each area and department does not take into consideration the whole situation and goes its own way, using the limited resources in a scattered and dispersed way. Of course, it is necessary that certain places, acting according to their capabilities, jointly raise capital to build some small hydroelectric stations, coal mines and so on, while the state has to make all-round arrangements for major projects related to the national economy and the people's livelihood, which play a decisive role in the fate of the entire national economy -- projects that the localities lack the resources to build themselves. This requires the subordination of partial interests to overall interests. Otherwise, economic results are bound to be poor and the state and people will be unable to bear the burden if no distinction is made between major and minor projects and everything is undertaken together. An important reason for the poor results of economic construction in our country for many years, apart from the erroneous "leftist" influence and one-sided pursuit of output value and growth rate, is that we have been unable to handle properly the relationship between the partial and the whole. Certain things that appeared beneficial from the partial point of view were actually detrimental to the overall situation. We must profoundly absorb this painful lesson. Otherwise, dispersion of finance and materials is bound to affect the overall situation, and the state's key construction projects cannot be accomplished.

In accomplishing major undertakings, it is necessary to handle properly the relationship between accumulation and consumption. A problem that should currently attract attention is that consumption funds must be controlled to some extent. We must conduct education among the masses in "we must eat, then we must carry out construction." Continually satisfying the ever-growing needs of the people's material and cultural life is the fundamental objective of socialist production and construction.

However, the improvement of urban and rural living standards can only be realized through relying on working hard to develop production and construction. Otherwise, such an improvement will be like a tree without roots or a river without a source. People can readily be convinced by this truth: The people cannot be rich if the state is not prosperous. It is wrong for the accumulation rate to be too high, thus squeezing living standards. We have learned lessons in this respect which must be absorbed. However, we cannot say that the lower the accumulation rate, the better, and allow the consumption funds to grow unrestrictedly. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have adopted measures such as raising prices for agricultural and sideline products, readjusting workers' wages, instituting the bonus system, boosting housing construction and so on. All these were extremely necessary and also possess the nature of "repayment of bills." At present, investment in nonproductive construction accounts for about 45 percent of total capital construction investment. Unless this is appropriately controlled, it is bound to affect the stabilizing of the accumulation rate at a rational level, or else further lower the proportion of productive accumulation. In this way, it is not possible to smoothly carry out the key construction projects.

In accomplishing major undertakings, it is also necessary to pay attention to getting a correct idea of the relationship between key and ordinary projects. In order to make preparations during the penultimate decade of the century for development in the final decade, we must, on the one hand, continue to implement the eight-character principle of "readjusting, restructuring, reorganization, and upgrading" and harmonize relationships in all fields, so as to gradually rationalize the economic structure and setup; and on the other hand, we must do a good job in key construction and in the technical transformation of existing enterprises. Some comrades have proposed that to achieve "quadruplication" by the end of the century, we must rely on key construction and on technical progress (mainly the technical transformation of existing enterprises). This is very true. For rather a long time, many comrades have neglected these "two points," key construction and the technical transformation of existing enterprises, and have one-sidedly developed the "center" portion; that is, they have expanded the construction of projects for ordinary processing production capacity; they have attached importance to construction in the refining, chemical, metallurgical processing, and building materials industries and neglected construction for energy and transportation, with the results that the structure of production is not rational, there are all-round shortages in infrastructure such as energy and transportation, and technology in the enterprises is backward. Unless this situation is changed it is bound to seriously hamper the development of the national economy. Experiences have proved that the scale of investment in fixed assets must be strictly controlled and must accord with the materials and finance that the state can supply. In future investment in fixed assets, especially capital construction investment, only key projects can be guaranteed, and ordinary projects cannot be allowed to squeeze aside key projects. Some things can only be achieved by neglecting others.

In order to make a success of accomplishing major undertakings, it is essential to carry out ample investigation and research, and step up feasibility studies. Work cannot start unless there are correct design plans. Large key projects require much investment and a long construction cycle, and a little carelessness can cause huge waste. We have already paid excessive learning fees in this respect, and the price has been heavy. However, this lesson has not yet been accepted by everyone. The construction investment of certain units increases again and again, the construction cycle gets longer and longer, while the price rises higher and higher. Insufficient attention has been focused on this issue. Certain departments and leaders do not care about it at all. It is necessary to realize that the capital accumulated through people's blood and sweat was not acquired easily, and that caution and care must be used in spending every penny of it.

We must seriously correct the method of simultaneous survey, design and construction done without all-round planning. Waste is a colossal crime. Whoever causes waste in the future, no matter how high his position, should bear economic and legal responsibility for it.

To truly accomplish major undertakings it is necessary to establish the idea of the whole country as a chessboard and mobilize all levels in the country to work in concert. We must have everyone fulfilling his own tasks outstandingly well and making contributions to supporting key construction.

PEASANTS SHOULD RELY ON OWN STRENGTH, NOT STATE

HK250332 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Use Money of Rural Areas To Handle Rural Affairs"]

[Text] The fact that the money possessed by peasants in our nation increased by 130 percent during the past 4 years is like a mirror which reflects the excellent situation in rural areas since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. For many years, because of the "leftist" influence and the single-product economy in the rural areas, peasants' incomes remained low; funds in rural areas were insufficient; and the growth in accumulation was very slow. Over a period as long as 20 years, the growth in agricultural loans was always higher than the growth in rural deposits. That is what we describe as "loans greater than deposits." At present, the situation has changed and deposits have been greater than loans. This convincingly proves the great success of the party's rural policy.

With the development of agricultural production, many things in rural areas need to be handled and this requires huge amounts of funds. Where should this money come from? The party and government's consistent policy is that rural construction should mainly rely on local communes and brigades' own strength, with state assistance as a supplement. Funds used for peasants should mainly come from the peasants themselves. In the past, some comrades tended to neglect this point. They were used to asking the state for help but were not good at concentrating and utilizing the strength of the masses and the ordinary peasant households. At present, the countryside has become much richer and the peasants are holding more than 80 billion yuan in their possession. So long as we adopt correct policies and feasible measures, mobilize peasants' enthusiasm for investment in production and construction, properly combine the strength of the state and the that of the peasant masses, we can certainly run more rural undertakings which are of benefit to the masses' well-being and production.

The new situation, in which the growth in rural deposits is greater than loans, raises a new question in rural credit work: how should agricultural banks and credit cooperatives further display their economic leverage? How should we ensure prosperity in both loans and deposits so as to "use rural money to handle rural affairs?" The present problem is that channels are still not clear though rural credit sources have been enlivened. That is to say, although deposits have increased markedly, loans have not yet increased correspondingly. A series of reforms of the systems, the ideas and the style of work must be carried out in rural credit units. The focus is to solve the question of how to base our credit work on the strength of the masses. Previously, we mainly had dealings with rural collectives, that is, communes and brigades; now, we have to come into direct contact with thousands and thousands of peasant households. We should properly effect this change and earnestly serve the millions of peasants and serve agricultural production so as to strive for the creation as soon as possible of a situation in which both deposits and loans are prosperous.

JINGJI RIBAO ON IMPROVING PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

HK230434 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "It Is Necessary To Act According To Capability in Improving Livelihood"]

[Text] Making overall arrangements for production, construction and people's livelihood and maintaining a proper ration between accumulation funds and consumption funds are important requirements for ensuring the continuous development of the four modernizations in our country.

For quite a long time in the past, due to the influence of "leftist" ideology, we accumulated too many funds, adversely affecting the improvement of the livelihood of the broad masses. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, on the basis of summing up historical experience, the party and state have carried out the policy of readjusting, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, and have taken a series of important measures to reduce the rate of accumulation funds and increase the rate of consumption funds, thus greatly contributing to improving the people's livelihood. Since 1979, the state has greatly increased the purchasing price of farm and sideline products, placed some 30 million urban people in jobs, built some 300 million square meters of residential housing for workers and staff and remarkably increased the total sum of wages and average wage income of workers and staff. In addition, we have vigorously developed agriculture and the consumer goods industry to provide a great variety of goods on the market. As a result, both the actual income and the consumption volume of people in urban and rural areas have increased and an excellent situation has appeared in our country in which people lead a stable life and production has developed rapidly.

In handling the relationship between production and people's livelihood, we must, first of all, guarantee the basic requirements of people's livelihood. This is an important principle which we must also uphold in the future. Underestimating the principle of material interest and paying no attention to the improvement of people's livelihood run totally counter to Marxism. However, just as an increase of accumulation funds and the development of production and construction cannot expand without restrictions and not departing from reality, an increase of consumption funds and improvement of people's livelihood must also be carried out within limits and according to our own capabilities. This is because China has a large population and poor economic foundation. To revitalize the economy and make people rich, the state must concentrate its funds on key construction projects. Particularly, when the financial and economic situation has not yet achieved a basic turn for the better, the distribution of the state's financial power and material resources must be arranged well to meet the needs of various fields. For this reason, the improvement of people's livelihood can only be achieved gradually on the basis of developing production and upgrading productivity and the accumulated part of the national income must increase at a certain growth rate and account for a certain proportion. The increase of people's purchasing power must also correspond with the increase of the supply of consumer goods. If we move quickly to improve people's livelihood and excessively increase consumption funds in disregard of China's conditions and national strength, funds required for key construction cannot be ensured, the expansion of reproduction will be hampered and economic revitalization and the four modernizations cannot be guaranteed. Finally, the people's livelihood cannot be upgraded, which runs counter to the basic and long-term interests of the people and state. We must seriously carry out the policy of "first, feed the people and, second carry out construction," and improve people's livelihood within our capability.

At present, in order to achieve a balance between social production and social needs and attain rational proportions between consumption and accumulation, we must, while stressing rigid control of the scope of the investment of fixed assets, strengthen and control planned management of consumption funds. In future, the upgrading of the peasants' livelihood will depend mainly on the development of production and by getting rich through labor, and not on an increase in purchasing prices of farm and sideline products by the state. It is also necessary to guide peasants to gradually increase accumulation according to the needs of expansion of reproduction. The increased rate of wages and bonuses of workers and staff cannot exceed productivity, the increased rate of profits or the increased rate of the profit tax per capita submitted to the state. The proportion of wages to the expenses of an enterprise cannot be raised. In carrying out the economic responsibility system, enterprises must ensure that there is no reduction in state revenue, and resolutely implement the policy that "the state gains that large share, collectives gain the medium share and individuals gain the small share." What the state and collectives gain are, after all, for all workers and staff and the people of all nationalities throughout the country. Increasing the income of staff and workers by improper means runs directly counter to the socialist principle of distribution according to one's work and must be resolutely halted. The reform of the labor and wage system in enterprises must be carried out step by step in a planned way according to national strength and the possibility of goods supply on the market. It is also necessary to gradually promulgate experience after the implementation of pilot projects. It is necessary to educate vast numbers of cadres and masses in communist ideology and make them correctly understand the relationships between production and livelihood, accumulation and consumption, overall interests and partial interests, long-term interests and current interests, and realize the truth that without the prosperity of the state, it is impossible to achieve the four modernizations and make people rich, thus consciously and properly integrating the interests of the state, collectives and individuals.

BO YIBO ON KEY PROJECTS, TECHNICAL REFORM

HK250637 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 p 1

["Special dispatch" from Shanghai by reporters Gu Xiao and Shao Jian: "At a National Work Conference on the Technical Progress of Machine-Building and Electronics Industries, Bo Yibo Points Out That It Is Necessary To Rely on the Construction of Key Projects and Technical Reform In Order To Achieve Quadrupling Output Value"]

[Text] The national work conference on technical progress of the machine-building and electronics industries which was held in Shanghai, closed on the afternoon of 12 April. The meeting seriously implemented the "Regulations for Trial Implementation of Technical Reforms in the Machine-Building Industry," which were formulated by the State Council, summed up and exchanged experiences and finalized a list of the first batch of key projects and measures for boosting technical progress. The State Council asked Bo Yibo, state councillor, to make an important speech at the closing session.

Bo Yibo said: The 12th CPC National Congress put forward the strategic goal of striving to quadruple the gross output value in industry and agriculture by the end of this century on the basis of increasing economic returns. Can this goal be attained and how can we attain it? The CPC Central Committee recently pointed out: We must first depend on key construction projects and second on technical reforms. Both of these points involve technical progress and the guiding ideology for economic construction. We can surely attain our strategic goal if we depend on technical progress, equip key construction projects with advanced technology and reform existing enterprises with advanced technology.

The Machine-building and Electronics Industries Must Take the Lead in Making Technical Progress and With Stress on Some Aspects in a Planned Way.

Bo Yibo also said: The machine-building and electronics industries must take the lead in making technical progress. The technical foundation of the production of the machine-building and electronics industries not only involves the development and the increase of economic returns of these industries, but also directly involves the technical progress of the entire national economy and the realization of the strategic goal. Regarding this, we must have a sense of responsibility toward history and a sense of urgency.

Bo Yibo said: The machine-building and electronics industries must make some technical progress this year, greater progress in 5 years and very great progress in 10 years and fulfill the targets set for them in 15 years. In order to achieve this, we must make plans and have priorities. First, we must work out plans for scientific and technological development and technical transformation of 30 kinds of products and 550 projects which have been given priority. We must also work out plans for reorganizing and combining relevant trades, professions and enterprises and integrate promotion of technical progress with giving play to the role of trades and professions. At the same time we must give play to the role of central cities and industrial bases and link the plans of trades and professions with the construction plans for central cities and industrial bases. We must avoid the phenomena of trades and professions trying to have "complete plants on a large scale" or "complete plants on a small scale" and central cities trying to have "complete plants on a large scale" or "complete plants on a small scale," each having its own set of plants, duplicating construction, production and imports.

Funds Earmarked for Technical Reform Are Strictly Forbidden To Be Used for Other Purposes

Bo Yibo stressed: We must concentrate our funds on places where they are needed most, on promoting technical progress, on developing varieties of products and on improving quality. We must strictly forbid using earmarked funds for other capital construction projects. We must have a clear understanding of the serious consequences brought by investing more funds on fixed assets than has been arranged in the state plan and always remember past positive and negative experiences and lessons. We must keep a cool head concerning the rise in the production of the machine-building and electronics industries which has been brought about by a rapid increase of investment on capital construction. The 550 key projects to be reformed first will need a total amount of 3.8 billion yuan in the last 3 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. This money has not come easily and we must make good use of it. We must strictly control products which are abundantly supplied and trades and professions whose productive capacity will exceed the demand. We must freeze or call back funds for projects which are actually of a capital construction nature or which use outdated technology. We must investigate and affix responsibilities for acts violating economic responsibilities.

We Must Mainly Depend on Arming Ourselves While Attaching Great Importance to Importing

Speaking about the question of importing technology and depending on our own efforts, Bo Yibo said: First, we must strengthen our own scientific research, designs, processes and testing technology, strengthen the technical foundation which depends on our own strength, strive to depend mainly on arming ourselves, step up the work in setting up technical development centers of trades and professions and concentrate our strength on technical development.

Big specialized companies and backbone enterprises, big backbone enterprises which are to be reformed first, in particular, must set up and strengthen their technical development centers. At the same time we must also pay great attention to importing advanced technologies and pay attention to assimilating, mastering and popularizing them.

Integrate Scientific Research With Production and Carry Out Reforms Centering Round Technical Progress

Bo Yibo also stressed: Scientific research must be closely integrated with production and must boost technical progress. We must organize the strength of production departments, scientific and design departments and colleges and universities to develop new products which are given priority, or to tackle major scientific research problems. We must ensure "sharing of interests and glory" and institute the system of paid transfer of scientific and technological results. We must change the existing system and policies and set up assessment targets for technical progress and implement the policy of higher prices for higher quality. We must set up various integrated bodies of scientific research and production by relying on central cities and industrial bases. In setting tasks and popularizing new technology, various scientific research units, colleges and universities must give priority to key projects which are to be reformed first. Besides, all units to be reformed first and all responsible departments must establish a responsibility system and seriously implement it. In short, we must carry out necessary reforms centering around technical progress, and results of reforms must be manifested in economic results which are linked with technical progress.

An Industry Depends on Its Products, Products Depend on Updating the Equipment, Updating the Equipment Depends on Scientific Research and Scientific Research Depends on Capable People.

Bo Yibo said: An industry depends on its products, products depend on updating the equipment, updating the equipment depends on scientific research and scientific research depends on capable people. He stressed: We must set up a high-level scientific research contingent. Technical progress depends on technical specialists and we must also have specialists in management and operation. We must further implement the party's policy for intellectuals so that they can display their talents. We must adopt on a trial basis the method of a rational flow of professional, capable people. We must set up a system of rotational training and continue to give play to the enthusiasm of various quarters.

During the meeting, Lu Dong, vice minister of the State Economic Commission, gave a report entitled: "Strive To Promote Technical Progress, Invigorate the Machine-Building and Electronics Industries." Those who also spoke at the meeting were: Huang Yicheng, vice minister of the State Planning Commission; Wang Chonglun, vice chairman of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions; Zhou Jinnan, minister of the machine-building industry; Zhang Ting, minister of electronics industry; Cheng Wang; vice president of the Board of Directors of the China State Shipbuilding Corporation, Rao Bin, president of the Board of Directors of the China Motor Vehicle Industry Corporation; Shen Hong, consultation executive of China Mechanical Engineering; and Wang Daohan, Mayor of Shanghai.

During the meeting, leading departments sat side by side with responsible people of relevant units and enterprises to discuss, one by one, key projects which are to be reformed first and key projects which are to be imported. They also determined what respective measures should be adopted. Some 400 people were present at the meeting.

ZHANG JINGFU CALLS FOR IMPROVED ECONOMIC RESULTS

HK221353 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Report by Wu Jiarong: "At the Meeting of the Office in Charge of Industrial and Communications Production Under the State Economic Commission, Zhang Jingfu Urges That Better Economic Results Should Be Achieved in the Second Quarter"]

[Text] On 13 April, the State Economic Commission convened a work meeting to deliver a report on the progress of industrial and communications production in the first quarter of the year and assign the major tasks for the second quarter. The meeting urged all areas and departments to conscientiously carry out the guidelines of the national conference on industrial and communications production, strive for a remarkable improvement of the economic results in industrial and communications enterprises, and thus lay a sound foundation for the fulfillment of the year's state plan.

Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, delivered a speech to the meeting. He asserted that the general situation of industrial production and communications and transport service in the first quarter of this year was good. He urged the participants to further improve this excellent situation and strive to increase production in the second quarter. He said: First, we must conscientiously carry out the guidelines of the national conference on industrial and communications production and attach importance to the new circumstances. As the second quarter of the year is the golden season for production, we must take the opportunity to properly fulfill four tasks. The first task is to arrange production according to the plan; the second is to ensure the supply of commodities in the market; the third is to strive for a remarkable upgrading of economic results; and the fourth is to strengthen production safety and achieve new success in economic work. Zhang Jingfu said: While production is going up, our cadres must go down to the grassroots level. In the second quarter, all departments must send people right to the front line to investigate the situation and collect firsthand information. Our cadres must go down to grassroots units to look for typical cases, solve real problems, eliminate disputes over trifles, and improve efficiency.

Yuan Baohua, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, also addressed the meeting. He said: We must make a thorough study of the causes for poor economic results in the first quarter of this year. We must devote much effort to accomplishing this task. Yuan Baohua emphatically pointed out that the leading people in all areas and all departments must really pay attention to production safety and do a good job in this year's "safety month" drive. In promoting production safety, we must uphold the principle of putting prevention first in production, further improve the rules and regulations for production safety, consolidate the responsibility system for production safety and do a good job in cultivating personnel.

The meeting was presided over by Ma Yi, vice minister in charge of the State Economic Commission. Zhao Weichen, a member of the State Economic Commission, delivered a speech on the progress of the industrial and communications production in the first quarter of this year. He pointed out that the country's energy production had maintained steady growth so far this year; the production of a number of light industrial and textile products had increased by a wide margin; the production of marketable heavy industrial products was going up; and the quota for passenger and cargo transport had been overfulfilled. The total industrial output value of the first quarter was 13.83 million yuan, with the output value in March being the highest monthly output value recorded in history.

However, we are still faced with certain problems. The principal ones are: poor economic results, decrease in the profits turned over by some enterprises to the state, a shortage of energy, raw materials and communications and transport capacity, and negligence in production safety. Therefore, in arranging the industrial and communications production for the second quarter, all departments and areas must attach great importance to the improvement of economic results and treat it as a priority task. We must uphold the principle of "six priorities" and make good arrangements for light industrial production. The heavy industrial departments must cater to the market demand for light industrial products, and even give way to light industry when necessary. We must exert strict control over the production of iron and steel in accordance with the state plan. The machine-building industry must impose severe restriction on the production of those products which consume much energy and pig iron. All departments and areas must be based on the existing energy and transportation capacity and should never expect to be supplied with energy transportation facility beyond the state plan. For this reason, we must make overall consideration, arrange everything in a unified way, ensure the completion of key tasks and try our best to maintain the overall balance so as to push ahead with production.

The responsible persons concerned from the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel also gave a financial statement for the first quarter and delivered a report on production safety.

JAN-MAR RETAIL SALES REPORTED UP 10 PERCENT

OW231521 Beijing XINHUA in English 1105 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- China's turnover in retail trade in the first quarter of this year reached 69 billion yuan -- 10.9 percent above the figure for the same 1982 period -- recording marked increases in the sale of foodstuffs, clothing and articles for daily use, according to the State Statistical Bureau.

The sale of edible vegetable oils registered the greatest growth among food items. This was the result of improved supply following successive years of good harvests in oil-bearing crops. In the first quarter of this year a total of 745,000 tons of vegetable oil was sold, more than 40 percent above the sale of the same period of last year. Compared with the same period of last year, an additional 1.47 million tons of cereals, 230,000 tons of pork, 16,500 tons of eggs, 172,000 tons of sugar was sold in the first three months of this year, representing an increase of 8 percent, 10.9 percent, 15.7 percent and 17 percent, respectively. In the meantime, sales of high grade cigarettes, wines and liquors, cakes, sweets, children's food and traditional specialties also recorded big increases.

An additional 160 million meters of cotton and chemical fiber blends and chemical fiber fabrics, was sold in the first quarter of this year compared with the same period of last year, a rise of 19.5 percent. A breakdown of the figure indicates a faster growth rate in rural sales. Sales of cotton-polyester cloth and medium-and-long chemical fiber fabrics rose 40 percent and 100 percent respectively. Sales of cotton goods varied, with pure cotton cloth down 9.2 percent, bed sheets up 14 percent.

Sales of China's "big ticket" durables increased sharply. Over 4.8 million bicycles and 1,674,000 T.V. sets were sold in the first quarter of this year, up 37.6 percent, and 16.5 percent respectively. Of these, the sales of color T.V. sets more than trebled. Tape recorders, washing machines and refrigerators for home use also sold very well. In the first quarter of this year, there were more varieties of general merchandise for daily use, and stationery and sports goods for sale and business turnover increased considerably.

The State Statistical Bureau gave three reasons for the increase in retail turnover and the faster growth rates:

First, comprehensive development of agricultural production provided the market with relatively plentiful supplies. In the first quarter of this year, total purchase of agricultural produce and sideline products by state owned and cooperative commercial enterprises rose 13.2 percent compared with the same 1982 period.

Second, additional payments of 2.79 billion yuan to workers and staff members in government organizations and educational institutions as a result of a pay raise since October, 1982 and an additional income of 1.56 billion yuan to peasants for selling the state more agricultural and sideline products.

Third, greater enthusiasm on the part of commercial workers following structural reforms in commercial establishments and the development of collective and individual commercial enterprises.

MACHINE-BUILDING MINISTRY ON TRACTOR PRODUCTION

OW220949 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0904 GMT 19 Apr 83

[By reporter Zhou Yichang]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 19 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to reports, the phenomenon of blindly expanding production of small four-wheeled tractors in the country is now very serious, and the Ministry of Machine Building has called for prompt measures to put an end to this phenomenon.

According to rough statistics by the Ministry of Machine Building, there are now more than 80 factories (or workshops) producing small 4-wheeled tractors across the country, and the production of only 12 such factories (or workshops) is sanctioned by the ministry. Many of the rest are county-run farm machinery factories, which lack the necessary conditions for producing such tractors, and some of them are even commune-run. Factories in some localities have started mass production of tractors, even before conducting technical appraisal. This can hardly ensure the quality of tractors they produce.

With the implementation of the responsibility system in agricultural production, the rural economy has developed vigorously in recent years. Thus, tractor supply falls short of demand in some localities. For this reason, the Ministry of Machine Building has made arrangements to produce 79,000 small four-wheeled tractors this year, an increase of 120 percent over last year.

The Ministry of Machine Building has called on all provinces and autonomous regions to make rational arrangements in this regard in coordination with the ministry. Existing tractor-producing factories (or workshops) should not be allowed to continue production without technical appraisal and approval by the provincial or autonomous regional authority. Factories producing poor-quality tractors and causing economic losses to peasants should compensate them for the losses, and those units which have arranged the production of such tractors should be investigated on their economic responsibility.

SHANGHAI ENTERS PEAK YEAR FOR SHIPBUILDING

OW221146 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Shanghai, April 22 (XINHUA) -- Shanghai, China's largest shipbuilding center, has built and delivered six ships of various sizes, totalling 48,700 deadweight tonnage, in the first quarter of this year, according to Zhang Shaoyi, general manager of the Shanghai Shipbuilding Industry Corporation.

The total tonnage completed was 2.2 times that in the first quarter of last year, he said.

Among the half dozen vessels, two were built for foreign shipowners, totalling 39,000 deadweight tonnage.

This achievement is unprecedented, the general managers said. He said he expected a record output value and a 47 percent increase in total tonnage to be completed this year.

In the next nine months, the corporation plans to complete 25 ships, totalling 268,000 deadweight tonnage, for foreign owners, accounting for 85.6 percent of the scheduled total tonnage for this year.

The city has accepted a large number of orders from foreign owners since 1980. To date, contracts for 66 ships with a total deadweight tonnage of 602,000 have been concluded with owners from more than 20 countries. These include 10,000-ton class bulk cargo carriers, container ships, fresh goods carriers, dredges and engineering ships for towing, anchoring offshore drilling platforms and supplying provisions. Some of the vessels are designed by the Shanghai Shipbuilding Corporation independently and some in corporation with foreign firms.

On top of the export production, the general manager said, the six shipyards in Shanghai will construct nearly one million tons of shippings for domestic departments between 1983 and 1985. In addition, offshore oil drilling platforms and other operational ships will be in great demand as the offshore petroleum and other maritime resources are developed and exploited.

The shipbuilding boom has stimulated the production and development of marine equipment, parts, navigation instruments and materials in this large municipality, which produces half the country's ships, the general manager noted.

The city has bought patent rights of brand name marine equipment from Switzerland, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Japan. Marine engines and other equipment have much improved in quality and performance, he said. A number of export ships are utilizing such engines and equipment.

CHANG JIANG WATER DIVERSION PROJECT PROGRESSES

OW251128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1102 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Nanjing, April 25 (XINHUA) -- Technicians in Jiangsu Province have begun surveying water diversion channel at Taizhou and designing pumping stations -- auxiliary works for the mammoth project to divert the Yangtze River water to the north in order to solve north China's water shortages.

The first stage of the project was approved by the State Council not long ago. It will divert water from the lower reaches of the Yangtze River to Dongping Lake several hundred kilometers away on the southern bank of the Yellow River.

The new water diversion channel to be built at Taizhou along with the pumping stations will facilitate the construction of the Yangtze River water diversion project.

Jiangsu Province, the starting point of the gigantic project, has long been engaged in diverting the Yangtze River water to irrigate the fields in the northern part of the province. The Jiangdu pumping station and seven small ones on the Grand Canal have operated for 19 years, diverting an estimated 31.4 billion cubic meters of water north to areas along the east-west trunk railway of Longhai. In 1978, when the province was hit by a rare drought, the Jiangdu pumping station operated for more than 200 days non-stop and water pumped amounted to 6.3 billion cubic meters.

CIRCULAR ON URBAN, RURAL TRADE FAIRS ISSUED

OW241744 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1306 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- According to a report from the 22 April ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO [CHINESE LEGAL SYSTEM], the State Administration of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Public Health recently issued a joint circular urging all departments in the field of industrial and commercial administration and various public security departments to further strengthen cooperation and pool their efforts in maintaining order in urban and rural trade fairs, protecting normal business operations, and preventing and striking at various illegal and criminal activities.

The circular pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, rural and urban trade fairs throughout the country have rapidly resumed operations and flourished. In doing the work of maintaining public order in the market, the industrial and commercial administrative departments and the public security departments in various localities have supported and closely coordinated with each other, handled some irregularities that violate the regulations on market management and public order on a timely basis, and effectively dealt blows at criminal activities. However, due to their lack of efforts in investigating and studying the new situation and new issues which have cropped up in the development of urban and rural trade fairs and in studying and fully understanding the party's policy of invigorating the economy, a few industrial and commercial administrators and public security personnel in some localities are faced with some problems in their work.

In order to firmly implement the policy of invigorating the economy and to maintain good public order in the market, the joint circular urged the industrial and commercial administrative departments and the public security organs in various localities to educate the industrial and commercial administrators and the police cadres on relevant policies and decrees. Industrial and commercial administrators must study rules and regulations on communications and public security, and raise their awareness in observing the rules and regulations and in implementing policies. On the basis of actual needs, industrial and commercial administrative departments and the public security organs must set up a joint public security office to maintain public order in the market, manage transportation, mediate disputes, ban the black market and struggle against criminal activities. The industrial and commercial administrative departments and the public security organs must firmly support the industrial and commercial administrative departments in exercising their power, and join these departments in training market administrators and helping them broaden their knowledge of security management. Individual industrial and commercial households with the proper licenses should be protected when they set up stalls or peddle merchandise from street to street within the area prescribed. In the course of regulating traffic and keeping the city clean and tidy, the police must not drive them away or detain and fine them at will. When vendors break rules and regulations, it is necessary to specifically analyze the situation and deal with each case on its merits. In dealing with minor offenses, it is essential to use the method of persuasion and education. Those who have seriously violated rules and regulations for market management and refused to mend their ways despite repeated admonition should be handled by the industrial and commercial administrative departments, and those who have violated traffic control and public security regulations should be handled by the public security departments.

CIRCULAR ON FOOD SANITATION LAW ISSUED

OW241922 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1301 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (XINHUA) -- The People's Republic of China's Food Sanitation Law (Trial), adopted at the 25th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee, will be officially put into experimental implementation on 1 July of this year. In this connection, a joint circular was issued recently by the Ministry of Public Health, the Central Patriotic Sanitation Campaign Committee, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Commerce and the China Food Industry Association. The circular urged the patriotic sanitation campaign committees, public health and commerce departments and other departments concerned at all levels to widely propagate the food sanitation law in May of this year.

The circular said: The promulgation of the food sanitation law for trial implementation is to ensure the sanitation of food and protect the people from food pollution and harmful particles that might be contained in food. It is of great importance to the people's health. To propagate the food sanitation law and enhance the people's understanding of this law is an important link of thorough implementation of the PRC Food Sanitation Law (Trial).

The circular said: Propagating this law should be regarded as one of the contents of our efforts to build a socialist spiritual civilization. In this context, it is necessary to strengthen our education in the concept of the legal system and the concept of morality so that the food production and marketing departments will understand that it is their bound occupational, moral obligation to ensure food sanitation and protect people's health, and that they will be held legally responsible for violating the food sanitation law and for doing harm to people's health.

It is necessary to expound on the importance of this law, popularize scientific knowledge in this regard and disseminate the good experiences and the meritorious deeds of advanced individuals in implementing the food sanitation law.

WORK TEAMS AT SITES OF KEY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW240737 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Work teams from the State Planning Commission and other central departments are now at the construction sites of 80 projects designated for top priority in the allocation of funds, materials and labor, said spokesman for the commission today.

The 70 projects, which are in energy, communications, building materials and light and textile industries, were chosen earlier this month for their importance from 600 projects being built in China.

So far 56 work teams have been sent, the commission spokesman said, and some of them are in charge of more than one project. They are expected to help local governments and authorities in charge of the projects solve problems on the spot.

These work teams have a total of 250 members, who are leading cadres and experts in capital construction, planning, designing and supply.

ACCORD REACHED FOR SHANXI'S COAL DEVELOPMENT

OW221221 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0113 GMT 21 Apr 83

[By reporter Shang Daijiang]

[Text] Taiyuan, 21 Apr (XINHUA) -- Zhejiang, Shanghai, Jiangsu and Wuhan recently reached an agreement with Shanxi under which the latter will receive more than 360 million yuan for its coal development, and will repay the loan, which is made up of money retained by enterprises in the four provinces, in installments with coal.

According to the agreement, the four provinces and municipalities will pay Shanxi the entire sum between 1983 and 1985, and Shanxi will repay the loan by supplying over 18 million dun of coal to the four provinces and municipalities over a period of 10 years.

CENTRAL MILITARY COMMISSION LAUDS PLA CADRE

OW230503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0120 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 21 Apr (XINHUA) -- Zhao Honglu, a cadre of a certain PLA artillery unit, exposed his wife and her unit for embezzling public funds. He has thus displayed a high party spirit of a Communist Party member.

In its latest issue, NEWS ON PARTY DISCIPLINE WORK, published by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the Central Military Commission, carries a report on the deeds of Zhao Honglu and appends to the report an editor's note, which points out that the relationship between members of a family is not only of kinsfolk but of comradeship as well. Whether to shield or expose the shortcomings, mistakes or offenses against the law committed by a member of one's family is a test that tells whether one is strong or weak in party spirit. "Don't wash dirty linen in public" is a feudalist idea and must be discarded. When a family problem involves the interests of the party and the people, one must take a firm and clear-cut stand as did Zhao Honglu.

I. 25 Apr 83

K 20

CHINA
PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Zhao Honglu's wife was a wholesale pork clerk in a local food store. When Zhao was visiting his family last year, he found that on several occasions his wife brought home money when her pay was not yet due. Suspecting something was amiss, Zhao made four inquiries at the store and found that his wife, together with several other sales clerks, had altered dispatch lists in order to steal money from the store.

After persuading his wife to return all the ill-gotten money, over 100 yuan, to the store's authorities, Zhao then told the whole story to the company's leadership with the suggestion that his wife no longer be assigned to any job related to economic work.

CHINA BROADCASTING STATION CHANGES CALL SIGN

HK221110 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0232 GMT 22 Apr 83

["Call Sign of China's Broadcasts to Overseas Chinese To Be Changed to 'Beijing Broadcasting Station'" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Beginning 1700 Beijing time on 25 April, the call sign of China's broadcasts to Overseas Chinese will be changed from the "Central People's Broadcasting Station" to "Beijing Broadcasting Station." Listeners and friends are welcomed to continue listening to and writing to this station. Please address your letters to: Office in Charge of Broadcasts to Overseas Chinese, Beijing Broadcasting Station, China.

Beijing Broadcasting Station's broadcast to Overseas Chinese began in June 1949. It is now a part of the China international broadcasting station (called Beijing Broadcasting Station in overseas broadcasts). Every day the programs of this station are beamed to the Southeast Asian and South Pacific region, the South Asian and southeast African region, the African, west Asian and European region, the eastern part of North America and South and Central American region, and the western part of North America in Mandarin and in four Chinese dialects: Cantonese, Kejia, Xiamen and Chaozhou dialects. It has 19 broadcast programs a day, each lasting 1 hour.

TAIWAN PILOT DESCRIBES 'CROSS OVER' TO MAINLAND

OW231240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1222 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Fuzhou, April 23 (XINHUA) -- A Taiwan Army Air Force officer flew a U-6A aircraft over to Fujian Province yesterday, according to military sources here. Major Li Dawei (Li Ta-wei), 33, is leader of the first flight of the observation squadron of the first group under the Kuomintang Army Air Force in Taiwan. He left Hualien (Hualien) airport on the east coast of Taiwan at 09:50 hours on April 22 and landed safely in a coastal area in Fujian Province at 12:25. Upon his arrival there, he was accorded a warm welcome by the local army men and people, the military sources said. Li Dawei received training at the Kuomintang army school and aviation school, and was posted at Jinmen (Quemoy) and elsewhere.

Alighting from the plane, Li Dawei said that he was dissatisfied with social corruptiveness on the island and the rule of the Taiwan authorities. He often listened to mainland China's radio broadcasts and learned about former Kuomintang Air Force pilot Huang Zhicheng's return to the mainland. "I decided to cross over, convinced that only the government on the mainland can make our Chinese nation strong and prosperous," he said. The Kuomintang major was born in Fuyang County, Anhui Province, east China. His parents, wife and daughter are in Taiwan.

Beijing Radio Interview

OW250332 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Interview with Major Li Dawei, Taiwan Army Air Force flight leader, conducted by station reporter (Liu Changle) in "a certain place in Fujian Province"; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] How are you, Mr Li Dawei?

[Answer] How are you?

[Question] We very greatly welcome your return to the mainland.

[Answer] Thank you.

[Question] I am a reporter from the Central People's Broadcasting Station. I would like to ask you to tell our listeners the reason for your return to the mainland. What was on your mind?

[Answer] To answer this question, a great deal has to be said. It is true that Taiwan's present living and economic conditions are not too bad. However, the extent of social pollution and the corruption of government bureaucrats is known to every person in all classes and strata. It can be said that they have lost confidence in the government. A person has feelings.

What kind of courage must I have to leave my wife, children, father, mother and friends behind and come to a place where I am a total stranger? Strictly speaking, I am quite heartless. However, I should contribute my share to the forthcoming realization of the great cause of the reunification of the motherland. I think I have done what I should for the roots of the Chinese people and for building a strong (?place) for the Chinese people in the world.

Although this is not important enough to be of any epoch-making significance, it is a very crucial turning point at least in my life. I hoped that through the sacrifice of my family and myself I could win the understanding and support of my many friends and relatives who are now in Taiwan and I wish that they would try in every possible way, as I am, to contribute their mental and physical efforts to the motherland's reunification.

[Question] When did you begin to have these thoughts?

[Answer] At first these thoughts were occasional. When I saw things I did not like and felt distressed, I would look to the faraway native land. It has been perhaps more than a year since these thoughts began to cause the most terrible and violent struggle in my mind. Major Huang Zhicheng resolutely returned to the motherland and the report was a very great shock to us. We found that the Taiwan authorities did not have a really correct orientation. The lack of social progress, its abnormal development, the dependence on foreign countries without any moral basis and the loss of the Chinese moral tradition reminded me of the old Chinese saying: When the four basic virtues are not encouraged, the country will perish. [words indistinct].

It was under these (?circumstances) that I began to look for truth. Huang Zhicheng made a beginning for us. So, partly out of curiosity and partly out of my wish to find the truth, I frequently began to use my sparetime to explore the communist ideology. But, most important, it was something that I heard that gave me the greatest mental shock. In January, I heard from the motherland's radio broadcasts that for a long period of 10 years the orientation was wrong and there were excesses, but that now changes were being made step by step.

Before March, I began to plot slowly. Gradually I made up my mind and began to make plans. On 22 April, I arrived at the airfield, filled up the fuel tanks, slowly taxied out and calmly took off. I flew to Yilan [Ilan] and from there I began to descend. Of course, it was rather dangerous because of poor weather conditions. When I arrived in the motherland, 2 hours and 10 minutes had already passed. The weather was very bad over the motherland and I could only see the sea. Flying on further, I saw naval vessels below and I knew they were Navy units. So I circled twice and, thank heaven, landed safely. After landing, I received very warm greetings from the comrades. At first, I still had a somewhat strange feeling. But, after we met -- which to me was meeting with my fellow countrymen in the motherland -- and talked I found that they were very warm, cordial and sincere. Besides, I am by nature a straightforward person. I am a northerner, from northern Anhui. (?I have met with many senior officers.) I have discovered that in general the leaders treat their subordinates and soldiers very well, as though they were real brothers. There is no pretense. I feel this is indeed a revolutionary tradition.

[Question] What are your views on Taiwan's return to the motherland, the requirements and ideas put forward by the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Ye Jianying's opinions?

[Answer] While in Taiwan I heard Chairman Ye's promises many times on the motherland's radio broadcasts. At that time, as I was still gradually making up my mind, I thought that it was probably a so-called united front move. Since I came here, I have found out that it is not. When I made up my mind to come over, I already had the feeling that it was a very sincere proposal to reunify China in a peaceful way.

In this way, both sides will benefit. It is to "let you understand us gradually." Am I right? Let us first establish postal and transport services and trade relations and gradually understand each other. When there is mutual understanding, the doubts and misgivings that have existed for many years will be dispelled. Then, there will be identification between ourselves and our fellow countrymen, which will be followed by Taiwan's return and a joining of forces. I think this is roughly the most appropriate way.

[Question] Do you want to say something to your relatives?

[Answer] I want to say that I am very sorry for not telling them beforehand. Naturally, I miss my wife (Bi Dehui) and my lovely daughter (Xiao Qi) very much. When I was in Taiwan, I talked with my daughter over the phone almost every day. If the Taiwan authorities have human feelings, please allow my wife -- she has a commercial passport -- and my daughter to leave for the United States. [as heard] I will contribute my share of efforts to the motherland's reunification. I hope that (Bi Dehui) will have enough strength. I am very well and I hope you are well too. Be strong and go on living. One day, when the motherland is reunified, even though I probably will not be regarded as returning home in glory, at least I can give you a secure and comfortable life. That I can guarantee. I hope you will remain strong. That is all I have to say.

SEVEN KUOMINTANG AGENTS ARRESTED IN TIANJIN

OW231700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Tianjin, April 23 (XINHUA) -- Seven members of "Tianjin station," a unit of Kuomintang special agents, have been arrested, the city's Public Security Bureau said today. Among the seven members is Jiang Bingkun, head of the station, which is a sub-unit of the "mainland society," a Kuomintang secret service of Taiwan, the bureau said. Also arrested is a woman worker who has covered and participated in Jiang's espionage. After the interrogation, all the arrested pleaded guilty when presented with the evidence, the bureau said.

Fifty-year-old Jiang Bingkun, alias Wang Ping, is from Weihai, Shandong Province. Before he was arrested, he worked at a grain and oil management station under the Food Bureau of Heping District in the city. The bureau said that during a visit to his relatives in Japan in August 1981, Jiang was recruited by the "mainland society" and appointed head of its Tianjin station. During his stay there, he received special training. He was told to return to China by the secret service and set up "Tianjin station." With Tianjin as a base, he was to recruit special agents and set up spy units in Shanghai and Beijing to collect information and build up a communication network, the bureau said.

In November the same year, Jiang came back to Tianjin. By "helping" people to study abroad and giving small favors, he recruited seven special agents in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai. At the same time, he set up "students' movement groups" in Beijing and Tianjin, "women's movement groups" in Tianjin and Shanghai, a "workers' movement group" and a "communication group" in Tianjin. The recruitment of these members were approved by the secret service.

Agents recruited by Jiang included:

-- Yue Qinyao, a former teacher in Tianjin No 90 middle school. He heads the "students' movement group" in Tianjin.

-- Duan Jingzhen, Yue's wife, is formerly a staff member of in the city's gas company. She is deputy head of the "students' movement group".

-- Wang Jie, a woman worker in a clothes shop in Shanghai, is in charge of the "women's movement group" in Shanghai.

-- Liu Zhunian, an engineer in Tianjin No 5 Designing Institute under the Chinese Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, is in charge of the "communication group" in Tianjin.

-- Meng Yankun, Liu's wife, is an accountant working in the same unit as Jiang Bingkun. She is in charge of the "woman's movement group" in Tianjin.

-- Shen Mengxin, a staff member in a factory in Tianjin, is in charge of the "workers' movement group" in Tianjin.

A teacher named Wang in a Beijing middle school is in charge of the "students' movement group" in Beijing. Wang is not arrested because of his voluntary withdrawal from the secret service. Also arrested is Jiang Peiping, a woman worker in Tianjin No 1 plastics factory. Although she did not join the secret service officially, she took an active part in the espionage work and voluntarily applied for membership of the secret service, the bureau said.

Further on Tianjin Spy Ring

OW231912 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1303 GMT 23 Apr 83

[By reporter Yang Fubao]

[Text] Tianjin, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Tianjin Municipal Public Security Bureau announced today: After careful investigation, public security personnel have uncovered a "Tianjin operations station," a spy ring established in Tianjin by the Taiwan Kuomintang spy organization "Department of Mainland Operation." The public security personnel arrested, according to law, Jiang Bingkun, "head of the station," and six special agents working under him. Also arrested was a female worker who covered and participated in the spy operations directed by Jiang Bingkun. During interrogation, all of the arrestees confessed everything when presented with evidence.

The Fifty-year-old male Jiang Bingkun, alias Wang Ping, is from Weihai, Shandong Province. He was a cadre of the Tiayuguan grain and edible oil management station under the Heping District grain bureau of Tianjin Municipality. When he visited his relatives in Japan in August of 1981, the Taiwan Kuomintang spy organization in Japan under the "Department of Mainland Operations" recruited him, appointed him "head of the Tianjin operations station" and gave him special agent training. The spy organization instructed Jiang Bingkun to return to the mainland and set up the "Tianjin operations station." With Tianjin as a base, he was to recruit special agents and set up spy units in Shanghai and Beijing to collect information and build up a communications network. After Jiang Bingkun returned to Tianjin in November of 1981, he actively carried out spy operations. By helping people to study abroad and giving small favors, he successively recruited seven special agents in Beijing, Tianjin and Shanghai, and set up "students' movement groups" in Tianjin and Shanghai and a "workers' movement group" and a "communication group" in Tianjin. The recruitment of these members were approved by the spy organization after Jiang Bingkun secretly informed the organization.

Agents recruited by Jiang are: Yue Qinyao, a former teacher of the Tianjin No 90 municipal middle school and concurrently chief of the physics section of the school's vocational school, code name agent No 8, appointed head of the "Tianjin students' movement group"; Duan Jingzhen, Yue's wife, formerly a cadre of the liquefied petroleum department of the Tianjin municipal gas company, code name agent No 24, appointed deputy head of the "Tianjin students' movement group"; Wang Jie, a female worker of the Tianma clothes shop in Shanghai, code name agent No 2, appointed head of the "Shanghai women's movement group"; Liu Zhunian, an engineer in Tianjin No 5 Designing Institute under the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, code name agent No 5, appointed head of the "Tianjin communication group"; Meng Yankun, Liu's wife, an accountant of the Tiayuguan grain and edible oil management station under the Heping District Grain Bureau of Tianjin Municipality, code name agent No 3, appointed head of the "Tianjin women's movement group"; Shen Mengxin, a cadre of the Tianjin hydraulic tools plant, code name agent No 1, appointed head of the "Tianjin workers' movement group"; and teacher named Wang in a Beijing middle school, code name agent No 23, appointed head of the "Beijing students' movement group."

After Wang joined the spy ring, he repented, withdrew his application form from the spy organization and destroyed it. The public security organ did not arrest Wang because he voluntarily terminated the criminal activity. Jiang Bingkun and the other agents collected our political, economic and social information for the spy organization in every way possible. They repeatedly transmitted information and work reports to the spy organization, recruited special agents and set up spy units. Jiang Peiping, a female worker in the Tianjin No 1 plastics factory, was also arrested. Although she did not officially join the spy organization, she covered and actively participated in the spy operations. She provided a site for the operation, kept secret writings and listening equipment and joined Jiang in listening to spy radio broadcasts and in writing letters to the spy organization. She voluntarily applied for membership in the spy organization.

TAIWAN PILOT MAKES FORCED LANDING ON MAINLAND

OW241405 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] According to a dispatch from Taipei, the Ministry of National Defense has announced: Army Headquarters reported on 22 April that its reconnaissance plane No 8018 lost contact with ground control after encountering a heavy regional fog while flying over the Tungyin-Matsu area. Army Headquarters ordered the Tungyin-Matsu commander in chief to assist the pilot and expected ships along that area's coast to come to the rescue whenever the airplane or pilot was located.

On 23 April the Communist bandits announced that pilot Li, who had often listened to their radio broadcasts, had defected to the mainland with his plane and landed at an undisclosed spot in Fukien. This reconnaissance plane was a light, unarmed propeller-driven plane normally used in observation and liaison. The plane's pilot was Major Li Ta-wei, 33, who has parents and a wife and daughter in Taiwan. According to the Chinese Communists, this plane landed at an undisclosed spot along the coast, not at one of the bandits' airfields. Apparently the plane made a forced landing, and both pilot and aircraft have fallen into the hands of the Chinese bandits. The Chinese Communists are using them as tools for propaganda purposes. Army Headquarters is now conducting an overall investigation of this case.

Pilot's Defection Denied

OW250405 Taipei International Service in English 0100 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] In Taipei, the Defense Ministry Sunday denied that a Republic of China Army Air Corps pilot defected to Communist China saying his vintage prop reconnaissance plane crashed in a thunderstorm and heavy fog. A statement issued by the ministry said Communist China claimed that Major Li Ta-wei landed in the coastal area in Fukien Province instead of an airport. It was an obvious crash landing in a thunderstorm and heavy fog.

The ministry said Li flying a U-6A artillery spotter airplane was reported missing Friday when flying over the Taiwan Strait above the islands of Matsu and Tungyin in bad weather. Communist China, however, said Li had defected and was given a "warm welcome by troops on the mainland; he left his parents, wife and a daughter in Taiwan."

The Chinese Communists could make whatever propaganda on the pilot and the plane which have fallen into their hands, the ministry statement said.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

April 26, 1983

